

Herald Tribune

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Austria	10.50	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	11.50	Luxembourg	16.50
Denmark	11.50	Morocco	1.50
France	11.50	Netherlands	1.50
Germany	11.50	Norway	4.75
Greece	11.50	Portugal	2.75
Great Britain	11.50	Spain	2.75
India	11.50	Sweden	2.75
Italy	11.50	Switzerland	2.75
Japan	11.50	Turkey	2.75
South Korea	11.50	U.S. Military (P.M.)	2.75
Taiwan	11.50	Yugoslavia	2.75

Established 1887

28,461

PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1974

Blast Kills 1, Hurts 41 At Tower Of London

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—A bomb exploded in a cellar, killing one person and wounding 41 others today at the Tower of London. The explosion, which occurred at about 2 p.m., hurled a cannon five feet into the air and drove debris and a raftful of spears through the crowded underground chamber. At least a dozen of the injured—about half of them children—were in serious condition.

Two of the victims had legs severed.

Dozens of fire engines and ambulances were called to the area of the blast. It was the third major bomb attack here in the past 16 months.

Police would not say whether, as in the two previous blasts, they held the IRA responsible. Police sources were reported as saying privately that their suspicions pointed that way.

No Warning

There was no warning given today, as there had been in the other two attacks. In the first, in March of last year, bombs went off outside the Old Bailey criminal court and government offices on Whitehall. More than 100 persons were injured, although few of the injuries were serious.

The second major incident was a bomb explosion nearly a month ago in Westminster Hall in the Houses of Parliament. There were 11 injuries, none serious, although extensive damage was done to the building.

Today's bomb, detonated by a clock and electric battery mechanism, exploded in the basement of the White Tower, the oldest of the 13 structures that make up the Tower of London. It did relatively little damage to the 11th-century building, but part of the armor collection was extensively damaged.

Roy Jenkins, the home secretary, told the House of Commons that the bombing was "one of the more serious incidents we have experienced." Members of the House were particularly upset about the lack of warning and several of them expressed the fear that it would become a new pattern in such bombings.

After the Blast

When the bomb went off, the flow of tourists had begun to pick up after the lunchtime lull. About 50 persons, most of them Germans and Scandinavians, were in the armor room.

A Canadian woman, who was there with her 12-year-old granddaughter, said:

"We had just come down a spiral staircase when there was a terrible explosion. I was thrown one way by my granddaughter the other. She has about eight stitches and a cut down her face and she also has a fractured foot."



Workmen remove suits of armor from Tower of London after explosion yesterday.

A man who was outside said he heard "a tremendous explosion, and then nothing and then a lot of children screaming."

The injured were taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, about two miles away. Seven operating rooms were put into service.

Robert Hambley, the commander of the police bomb squad, appealed for witnesses to come forward with any information they might have about suspicious-looking individuals or actions.

An American tourist, whose identity was not disclosed, has given police a reel of movie film she took that includes a sequence showing a man running off shortly before the explosion.

Earlier today, another bomb started a fire along the wall of a government tax office at Balham, a South London district. There were no injuries.

The tower, which once was used to imprison Britain's royalty and where the Crown Jewels are now on display, was the scene of a bombing in 1881, when Irish Fenians—a nationalist group—set off a charge which did no damage. Some of the tower's buildings were damaged in air raids during World War II.



Scots guardsmen outside Tower of London after blast.

U.S. Seen Siding With New Regime Makarios, Turks and British Seek to Reverse Cyprus Coup

By Richard Eder

LONDON, July 17 (NYT)—Archbishop Makarios, who fled Cyprus yesterday after a coup arrived here this morning and conferred with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan.

This evening, the Premier of Turkey, Bulent Ecevit, arrived from Ankara for a working dinner with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Callaghan.

In these separate and crucial talks Britain, Turkey and the Cypriot leader are trying to work out a common approach. The object is to reverse the coup and

Heavy casualties in Greek unit in Cyprus reported.

restore to power the archbishop and his policy of independence from both Greece and Turkey that has served to maintain a difficult peace in the island during the last 10 years.

With pressures growing in Turkey for military action to undo what is widely regarded as an effort by the Greek government to take over Cyprus, Britain is in a difficult position.

Politically, the British, the Turks and Archbishop Makarios share a common objective. In an address to the House of Commons today, Mr. Callaghan made it plain that Britain has aligned itself against Greece.

But differences may arise over the methods to be pursued. The British government is reluctant to use more than diplomatic pressure on Greece—publicly, at least. The Turkish government takes the position that, if diplomatic pressure does not work quickly, military action will be necessary. Archbishop Makarios has said only that he hopes force will not have to be used.

Mr. Wilson's talks with the Turkish Premier continued late tonight and there was no indication how much agreement on tactics was reached. However, upon his arrival in London, Mr. Ecevit eased the atmosphere considerably by stating that any military attack on Cyprus could be ruled out for the time being.

"We are after a peaceful solution," he said.

Apparent Differences

The complications in reaching a concerted policy in the Cyprus crisis are compounded by apparent differences between Britain and the United States.

A report from Washington says that the United States, though publicly uncommitted, has in fact



Archbishop Makarios and Prime Minister Harold Wilson outside 10 Downing Street after meeting yesterday.

decided to drop Archbishop Makarios and support the leadership of Nikos Sampson, the president appointed by the coup leaders. According to this report, the Americans are in effect siding with Greece.

[A New York Times dispatch from Washington reported that high American officials said Mr. Kissinger had rejected the ap-

toward Communist states for assistance, the report said.

It said that advocates of the archbishop in the State Department had reportedly hoped for an American declaration in his behalf, as a lever to topple the military leadership of Brig. Gen. Dimetrios Ioannides in Athens. "It was a great opportunity to disavow the Athens junta," an official said, "but Kissinger was adamant and would not intervene."

The secretary's rationale was that the United States depended strategically on its air and sea bases in Greece and would do nothing to jeopardize them, the report said.

There was no official comment here tonight on this question. A British source noted only that Mr. Callaghan had seemed to offer Archbishop Makarios the hope of American support by telling him that he would be in touch with Mr. Kissinger to coordinate British and American policy.

A source close to Archbishop Makarios remained optimistic that, when he goes to New York tomorrow to put his case before the UN Security Council, he will not lack American support.

The first and most dramatic development in a day that seemed to recall, for a bit, the years when London was regularly the scene of major international decisions, was the arrival of the archbishop.

Frantic 24 Hours

He landed at a Royal Air Force base in Witley, ending a frantic 24-hour journey in which he went by helicopter from his collapsing stronghold in Paphos to the RAF base at Akrotiri, flew to Malta for the night and then arrived here.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Turks Reported Massing Troops

From Wire Dispatches

ANKARA, July 17.—Sources said today that Turkey is massing troops on its Mediterranean shores facing Cyprus, which is less than 50 miles to the south.

About 90,000 soldiers are concentrated in the area, the sources said, including a division moved from the Syrian border. Two more divisions from other regions of Turkey were said to be en route.

Eyewitnesses reported seeing troops encamped on beaches in the area. They also reported that naval troop transports and amphibious landing craft were gathering in the ports of Mersin and Iskenderun.

It was from those two ports that Turkish troop transports started toward Cyprus in 1964 and 1967 to back up Ankara demands for the end to intercommunal fighting on the island.

Sources said that most of the Turkish Black

Sea fleet has been shifted to the Mediterranean. Turkey has a 540,000-man army, the largest in NATO after the U.S. forces.

Turkey also maintains a 650-man force on Cyprus to protect the more than 100,000 persons of Turkish origin on the island, who are outnumbered 4-to-1 by those of Greek origin.

The Turkish press is unanimously calling for intervention in Cyprus to protect the rights of the Turkish communities there.

Some Turkish newspapers demanded today to know why action in Cyprus had not been taken yet. The influential Milliyet warned that the longer Turkey waited, the easier it would be for the rebel Cypriot President, Nikos Sampson, to achieve his objectives.

"Turkey should give an ultimatum to the coup leaders to give up," Milliyet added.

The Turkish parliament has been summoned into emergency session tomorrow.

Surgeon Beats Westmoreland In S.C. Gubernatorial Primary

By Henry Eichel

COLUMBIA, S.C., July 17 (WP)—A Charleston oral surgeon defeated former Army Chief of Staff William Westmoreland yesterday for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in the first statewide Republican primary in South Carolina history.

At about 10:45 p.m., Gen. Westmoreland, speaking with a severe case of laryngitis that plagued him throughout the campaign, conceded the race.

"I suppose this proves I'm basically not a politician," he told a crowd of about 300 campaign workers.

With 1,508 of 1,640 precincts reporting, Dr. James Edwards, a state senator, had 19,862 votes to 14,183 votes for Gen. Westmoreland. There was an extremely low turnout in the primary.

In the Democratic primary, Charles Ravenel, 37, an invest-

ment banker from Charleston, pulled a big upset by moving into a runoff for the gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Ravenel will face U.S. Rep. William Dorn in a July 30 runoff.

With 1,150 of the 1,640 precincts reporting, Mr. Ravenel had 64,590 votes to lead six other candidates.

Rep. Dorn was second with 61,219 votes.

The small Republican turnout proved disastrous for Gen. Westmoreland, 69, who retired to his native South Carolina two years ago.

While Gen. Westmoreland was by far the better known of the two candidates, and had hoped to draw on his fame as commander of the U.S. forces in Vietnam in the 1960s, Dr. Edwards, who has helped build the Republican organization in South Carolina during the last decade, had a strong following among South Carolina Republicans.

Gen. Westmoreland's campaign emphasized his ideas for reform of state government; Dr. Edwards stressed his party loyalty, his service to the Republican party, and his ultra-conservative record in the state Senate.

The candidates contrasted vividly in style and political philosophy.

Dr. Edwards, 47, was warm and personable with a jocular speaking style; while Gen. Westmoreland reflected a detachment and a no-nonsense tone befitting his 35 years in the Army.

While Gen. Westmoreland tried to exploit the disenchantment with politics in a year dominated by Watergate, Dr. Edwards identified with old-line Republicans as Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Gov. Ronald Reagan of California.

Republican leaders, including Vice-President Ford, had heavily recruited Gen. Westmoreland to



William Westmoreland.

Panel Counsel Plans to Urge Impeachment

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, July 17 (NYT)—John Doar, the House Judiciary Committee's special counsel, is planning to urge the committee late this week to conclude that it has no choice but to recommend the impeachment of President Nixon.

Senior officials said yesterday that Mr. Doar, who until now has been offering any characterization of impeachment evidence, would argue forcefully and in detail that the evidence should compel a Senate trial of the President for alleged constitutional "high crimes and misdemeanors."

Mr. Doar's role in the decisive stage of the inquiry had been an open question and the subject of intense strategy discussions at the committee's upper level. The decision to permit Mr. Doar to play an advocate's role was the clearest indication yet that Democrats in control of the committee would press for a congressional indictment of the President.

"John Doar is going to tell it like it is," the committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., said. "John believes, as I do, that the facts speak for themselves."

The disclosure of the special counsel's plan to argue on behalf of an impeachment finding—to which senior committee Republicans took strong exception—signaled the end of the committee's investigation of Mr. Nixon's conduct in office.

Two Californian committee members, a leading Republican supporter and an emerging Democratic acquirer of the President, offered opposing views yesterday as to whether the evidence would warrant impeachment.

"We're going to win this god-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

New Lisbon Cabinet Includes 7 Military Men

LISBON, July 17 (AP)—President Antonio de Spínola announced the formation today of a new government dominated by young military men who put a new face on the center-left civilian government by radical ally officers, Gen. Spínola announced that Premier Col. Vasco Alves had formed a 16-member cabinet that had seven military men, including the premier. The heads of the Communist and Socialist parties were included.

The political life of the country is going to go through a new era of discipline," Gen. Spínola said on television as Col. Gonçalves stood at his side.

Political sources predicted the government might veer to the left, perhaps like the military government in Peru.

These sources noted that President Spínola did not describe the government as provisional but

preferred to call it "the second government of the second republic."

The new cabinet was a clear victory for the semi-secret Armed Forces Movement, that ousted the old rightist regime in a coup last April. Col. Gonçalves was identified yesterday as head of that movement.

The 53-year-old colonel was named by President Spínola four days ago to head a new government.

Unofficial Vice-Premier

Maj. Vitor Alves's name was announced after that of Col. Gonçalves, indicating he would be the unofficial vice-premier.

Maj. Alves was made minister without portfolio along with another army major, Eduardo Augusto de Melo Antunes. Both are members of the 12-man governing board of the Armed Forces Movement.

Communist party secretary Alvaro Cunha was renamed a minister without portfolio and Socialist leader Mario Soares was returned as foreign minister.

The Communists had two cabinet posts in the first provisional government, named by President Spínola. The Socialists dropped from four to three portfolios under Col. Gonçalves.

Gen. Spínola said that the new

government would act "with enforced authority because it is presided over by the man who was the brain of the Armed Forces Movement."

Maj. Jose Sanchez Osorio, former briefing officer for Gen. Spínola's military junta, was elevated from director general of the press to the sensitive post of information minister.

The Interior Ministry went to Lt. Col. Manuel da Costa Braz. The military also took over the Labor Ministry with Capt. Jose Inacio da Costa Martins of the Armed Forces Movement.

Lt. Col. Mario Miguel, Gen. Spínola's reported first choice for premier before he apparently bowed to military pressure, was reappointed as defense minister.

The other cabinet members: Joaquim Magalhães Mota, center-right Popular Democrat, minister without portfolio. He was interior minister in the first government.

Antonio Almeida Santos, a Socialist, returned as overseas territories minister.

Francisco Salgado dos Reis, a Socialist, returned as justice minister.

Rui Vilar, Liberal, economics minister.

Augusto Fernandes, an engineer, environment minister.

Vitorino Magalhães Godinho, a

Socialist supporter, education and culture minister.

Maria de Lourdes Pinheiro, elevated from state secretary in another ministry to social affairs minister. She is the first woman to hold a cabinet post.

Jose de Silva Lopes, another secretary in the first government, finance minister.

Sadat Says He Kept Submarine From Torpedoing Liner QE-2

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat says that only his last-minute intervention last year prevented an Egyptian submarine from torpedoing the Queen Elizabeth-2 while it was carrying hundreds of American Jews to Israel's 25th-anniversary celebration in April, 1973.

In a taped BBC television interview broadcast last night, Mr. Sadat said that another "Arab leader" had ordered the Egyptian sub to attack the British liner.

"I was told at 1:30 in the morning about this," he said. "I had to be awake until 3:30 a.m. to give another order to my captain to cancel this order and to come to join his base in Alexandria."

Lord Chalfont, who conducted the interview, said that even off camera Mr. Sadat did not identify the Arab who ordered the attack.

Mr. Sadat did not say how another Arab leader was able to issue a command to an Egyptian submarine.

Asked by a BBC commentator if President Moamer Qadhafi of Libya could have been the man Mr. Sadat meant, Lord Chalfont said, "That would be most people's guess."

pan-China Air Pact

OKYO, July 17 (AP)—Japan and China began negotiations today to work out technical and commercial details of the pan-China aviation pact signed Peking in April. The Foreign Ministry here said.

London Talks Seek to Undo Cyprus Coup

Makarios and Turks Confer With Wilson

(Continued from Page 1)
He brought nothing with him, and a member of the Cyprus High Commission had to go shopping this afternoon for underwear and a bishop's crozier.
He told a press conference: "They tried to kill me by attacking the palace with mortars and other weapons. The palace was demolished. They thought that I was killed and, indeed, they said over the radio I was dead. As you can see, I am alive."
Asked how he had managed to escape from the palace, he said he had found that the palace was not completely surrounded, had gone to a nearby monastery and had driven from there to Paphos.

Radio Station Destroyed
When a rebel gunboat destroyed the radio station in Paphos over which he was broadcasting and an armored column began to close in, he decided to leave the country.

"I didn't want to fall into the hands of the Greek junta," he said. "I preferred to leave Cyprus. Going into hiding was not an answer. I considered that outside I would be able to help my people more effectively in their struggle against the dictatorship."

Archbishop Makarios said that he would ask the UN Security Council for a resolution supporting him and calling upon Greece to withdraw its officers from Cyprus.

The archbishop was met by David Bunnell, minister of state at the Foreign Office. Mr. Bunnell summed up the British position when he told Archbishop Makarios:

"We greet you not as the former President of Cyprus but as the elected President of Cyprus."

The archbishop held two separate hours-long meetings with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Callaghan. There was only a formal statement of what went on, but a source summed up the talks with Mr. Callaghan as follows:

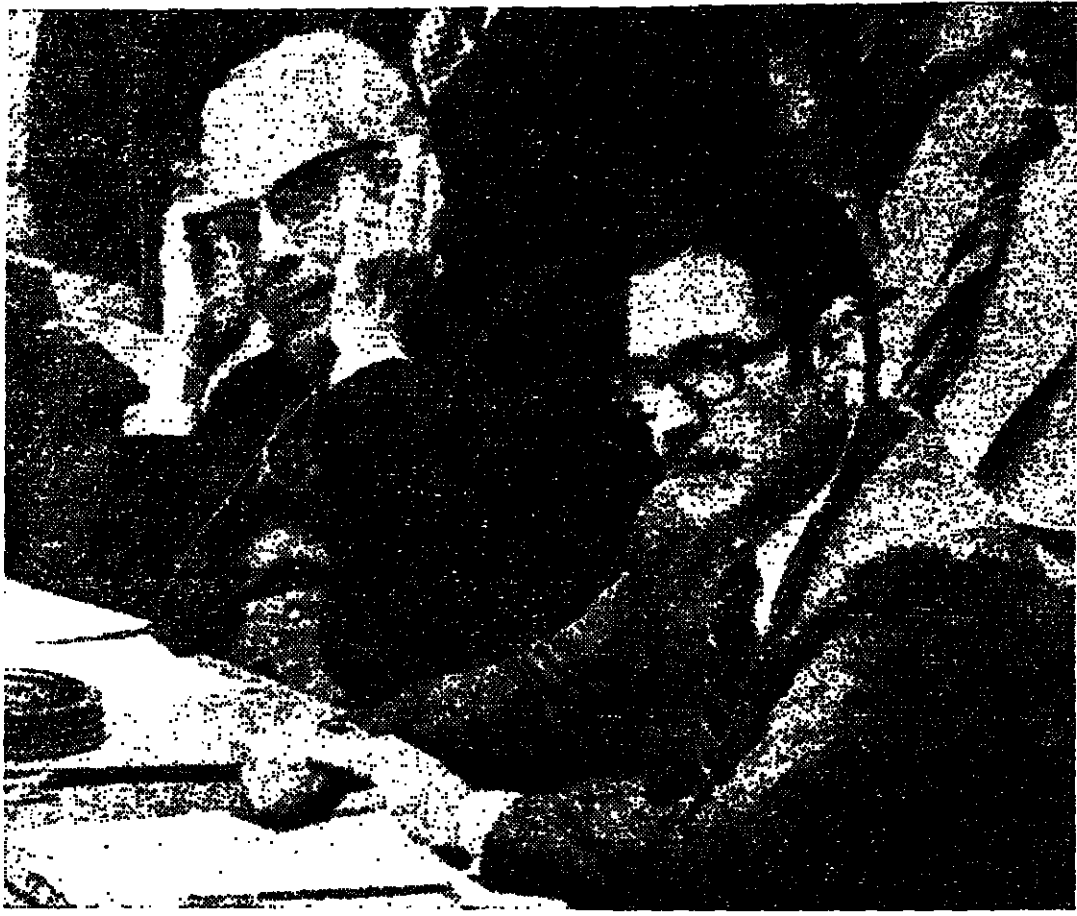
Archbishop Makarios asked for support in re-establishing constitutional government in Cyprus. He asked Britain to refuse to recognize the new government or its representatives, and to support his own position at the UN. Mr. Callaghan, according to the source, did not commit himself formally. However, he told the archbishop that Britain would work by diplomatic means for his restoration. He went on to note the progress made so far in rallying political support for this aim.

Backing for Makarios
BRUSSELS, July 17 (UPI)—Members of NATO today voted "broad support" for the elected regime of President Makarios and the territorial integrity of the island of Cyprus, according to a high NATO official.

There was "general support" among the allies for a British demand to the Athens government that the Greek Army of officers who allegedly helped engineer the coup be replaced in the interest of reducing tensions, the source added.

The Greek representative, said he had no instructions from Athens and could take no position beyond official Greek government statements.

Dutch Minister in Iran
TEHRAN, July 17 (Reuters)—Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep arrived here today on a two-day official visit as guest of Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Eshaghabadi.



Cyprus's United Nations delegate Zenon Rossides (left) and Greece's Emmanouel Megalokonomos follow UN debate on Cyprus situation, which started Tuesday evening.

New Regime Tightens Its Grip on Cyprus

From Wire Dispatches
ATHENS, July 17.—The new rulers of Cyprus appeared today to have quelled the last resistance to the military-backed rebellion which overthrew Archbishop Makarios and sent him fleeing from the island.

As it consolidated its grip on the country, the newly installed

government gave assurances to the island's 120,000 Turkish Cypriot minority, who have played a passive role in the latest civil strife. The move is apparently designed to avert any military intervention by Turkey itself in the Cyprus crisis.

Radio Nicosia, voice of the rebel government which seized power

in Monday's coup, today broadcast an official message to the Turkish population declaring they had nothing to fear and offered them friendship.

In a move to suppress all opposition, the new regime renewed its ultimatum that all citizens who did not turn in arms by 2 p.m. today would face court martial.

In radio announcements monitored in Rhodes, the new government also lifted the total curfew for eight hours to allow housewives to buy food. But telephone and cable communications with the island remained shut. Cyprus International Airport, now closed, will begin operating normally tomorrow at 0500 GMT, a radio broadcast said.

From the air, Nicosia, the island's capital, appeared calm but deserted as resistance to the Greek-led military junta on the island was reported fading.

Newsmen flying over the capital saw heavy damage around what was thought to be the presidential palace, but few battle scars were visible in the city.

The brief flight over the capital appeared to confirm a claim from Cyprus Radio, controlled by the rebel National Guard, that "complete order" had been restored in Nicosia.

The British Army radio also said that no major fighting was reported on the island. But scattered gunfire was heard during the day.

A pooled news dispatch late yesterday from Nicosia said shooting continued in some towns. But Greek sources in Athens reported the surrender of pro-Makarios forces in Paphos, the archbishop's stronghold to which he had fled Monday.

In Nicosia, a seven-man civilian cabinet was sworn in to work with Nikos Sampson, the militant advocate of Enosis (union with Greece) who was picked by the leaders of the coup to replace Archbishop Makarios as President.

Life appeared normal in Nicosia's Turkish quarter, and the situation was reported the same in other areas in which the Turkish Cypriots live behind the protection of UN peace-keeping forces. Shops were open. People moved about freely, and traffic flowed normally.

"We are trying not to get involved," said Rafi Denktash, the leader of the Turkish Cypriots, who are outnumbered more than 4 to 1 by the Greek Cypriots.

Threat of War
Observers in the Turkish capital of Ankara said that if the Turkish Cypriot community was drawn into the conflict, the Turkish government was certain to intervene. They said this uncertainty would produce the threat of war between Turkey and Greece.

In another move, the new regime today dismissed Zenon Rossides as the island's ambassador to the UN, according to a Cyprus Radio announcement monitored in Rhodes.

Cyprus Radio did not name a successor. It said the UN secretary-general has already been notified. Mr. Rossides, a veteran diplomat, had strongly defended the preservation of the Makarios government during the UN Security Council meeting held yesterday.

Souvanna Recovering, Medical Sources Say

VIETNAME, July 17 (UPI)—Medical sources said today that Premier Souvanna Phouma is recovering from a heart attack but that it will be at least a week before doctors can tell how much damage was done.

Prince Souvanna, 72, suffered the attack Friday. Officials said at first that the attack was a mild one, but sources said today it was severe.

Israel Would Return Most of Jordan West Bank

JERUSALEM, July 17 (AP)—Israel would give back most of the West Bank to Jordan as part of a peace settlement, Israeli Minister of Commerce Haim Bar-Lev said today.

Gen. Bar-Lev, a former armed forces chief of staff, said that the Jordanians would have to accept that Palestinians would remain in their country as part of a settlement.

"We think Palestinians should belong to Jordan, including the biggest part of the West Bank," Gen. Bar-Lev told newsmen accompanying U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon on his two-day visit here.

Gen. Bar-Lev said that the portion of the West Bank that could be handed back to Jordan could include the cities of Nablus and Jenin.

Not Jerusalem

But he said that Israel would never agree to return part of Jerusalem to Jordan. He said it would not again tolerate Jerusalem being a divided city and that Israel intends to maintain its capital there.

Israel captured all of Jerusalem and western Jordan in 1967.

It was the second time in three days that Gen. Bar-Lev has talked about the West Bank. He told newsmen on Monday that Premier Yitzhak Rabin's government is ready to transfer parts of the territory to Jordan "in exchange for peace."

Israel leaders in the past have indicated that the Jewish state would be willing to make such an exchange, but Mr. Rabin's minority coalition has avoided the issue because of rightist and religious opposition that could combine to topple the government.

Sadat, Hussein in Agreement
CAIRO, July 17 (UPI)—King Hussein of Jordan and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat agreed today to set up a number of committees to work out joint policies for the Arab stand at the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

"A military committee and other committees have been formed to consider all subjects under discussion," Mr. Sadat said after talks with King Hussein in Alexandria.

He said that details would be announced later in a joint communique.

PLO Presses Role

CAIRO, July 17 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas urged King Hussein today to drop his plan for a federation between the West Bank and the Jordan River and recognize the guerrilla movement as the sole representative of the Palestinians.

The guerrillas outlined their stand in an editorial published by al-Fatah in Thawra (Palestine).

Smallpox Epidemic Spreads In India; 130,000 Are Infected

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, July 17 (UPI)—India's smallpox epidemic has spread from the state of Bihar and the number of cases has reportedly reached more than 130,000.

Although health officials contend that the epidemic is ebbing, authorities fear that the viral disease will persist in India and neighboring Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Those four countries, along with Ethiopia, account for all the reported smallpox cases in the world.

"It's a vast country with a lot of movement," Karan Singh, the health minister, said in an interview. "People from Bihar travel to different states, for festivals, for weddings, for employment. We have reports of smallpox in other states, in Uttar Pradesh, in West Bengal, mainly the result of people from Bihar."

"I think the worst is over," the health minister said. "It doesn't mean the epidemic is over."

Breakdown by Province

Dr. Donald A. Henderson, a U.S. Public Health Service officer who heads the World Health Organization's smallpox eradication program, gave these figures for the number of smallpox cases in India: Bihar, 91,436; Uttar Pradesh, 28,000; West Bengal, 9,000; and Assam, 4,000.

He said that the death rate was about 20 per cent, indicating that about 26,000 persons had died so far of smallpox in the epidemic.

Dr. Henderson added that Calcutta had reported about 25 smallpox cases each week since the start of the year and that New Delhi had about 120 cases so far.

"If this interest and concern about ending smallpox can be maintained for the next few months, it's all over," Dr. Henderson said. "We don't think we're overconfident, but everything looks good. By June of 1975, we hope we'll be finished with smallpox in Asia."

Indian authorities have been embarrassed by widespread criticism at home and overseas, that the impoverished and caste-ridden state of Bihar had neglected the smallpox problem. The state

But Not Jerusalem

tinian Revolution), the official newspaper of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Guerrilla Said Kidnapped
BEIRUT, July 17 (UPI)—The Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said today

one of its leaders, Saleh Raafat, was kidnapped in Amman on Monday by agents of the Jordanian intelligence service.

A statement issued by the group in Beirut said the abduction followed government threats to deport or imprison Mr. Raafat,

who is a member of the political bureau of the Marxist guerrilla group.

The statement said Mr. Raafat had spent two years in a Jordanian jail, and was released only shortly before last October's Arab-Israeli war.



Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin (right), U.S. Secretary of the Treasury William Simon (second from left) and U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Keating (left) at opening session of talks about U.S. economic aid to Israel. Mr. Simon is on a three-day visit.

Simon, Israelis Discuss U.S. Investment Boost

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, July 17 (UPI)—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon conferred with Israeli leaders today on ways to help increase American investment in Israel and other steps to close Israel's growing payments deficit.

In a separate meeting with Premier Yitzhak Rabin and top members of his government, Mr. Simon discussed practical ways of implementing the pledge of long-term military and economic assistance that President Nixon made during his visit here last month.

The two countries agreed to establish four bilateral committees to work out detailed proposals on investment, trade, raw materials and energy and the exchange of technology. The committees will draft specific plans by November, when Israeli Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz is scheduled to visit Washington.

Mr. Simon also proposed the formation of a private Israeli-American trade council, modeled after the Russian-American Council, to promote investment in Israel among U.S. businesses.

Long-Term Basis

In the wake of the Arab-Israeli October war, Israel has been making a major effort to place its economic and military assistance arrangements with the United States on a new, long-term basis. This new basis is designed to meet Israel's increased defense

requirements and also to change the previous pattern of year-to-year arrangements which complicated long-term planning.

Israel is reportedly seeking a commitment from the United States of about \$1.5 billion over the next five years. Most of the money would be used for arms purchases from the United States.

Israel is also pressing for a special arrangement under which it can order sophisticated arms that require a long lead time before delivery, such as high-performance aircraft, in advance of specific congressional appropriation. It hopes in this way to be able to plan its military purchases three to five years in advance of actual delivery.

Defense Talks

This question was expected to be discussed in detail tomorrow when Mr. Simon is scheduled to confer with Defense Minister Shimon Peres, but American of-

ficials have already warned their Israeli counterparts that the administration can only provide whatever Congress authorizes and appropriates.

Israel is the second stop on a trip that is taking Mr. Simon and his party to Egypt, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and several European countries. Officials regard Saudi Arabia as the key part of the trip, since Mr. Simon is hoping to persuade the Saudis to purchase nearly \$10 billion worth of U.S. government securities.

A Word for the Shah
TEHRAN, July 17 (AP)—Mr. Simon is sticking by his choice of the word "nut" to describe the Shah of Iran, but he says he didn't mean anything uncomplimentary.

He confirmed yesterday that he said "the Shah of Iran is a nut" in an interview with the magazine American Weekly. But he said the statement was taken out of context and was "entirely misleading and misinterpreted. I did not, and would not say anything uncomplimentary about the Shah."

Mr. Simon said he meant Iran's ruler has "very firm ideas" on oil prices. He said he used the word "nut" in the same way he might describe somebody as a "nut about tennis or golf."

Ethiopian Troops Seize Asmara, Arrest 7 Officials

ADDIS ABABA, July 17 (AP)—There was fresh unrest in Ethiopia's Eritrea Province today, and troops took over the city of Asmara, Radio Asmara reported.

Troops imposed an 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew and took control of key installations in the city, the radio said.

The troops announced the arrest of the governor of the province, Lt. Gen. Gebre Kidanemariam, and five other officials in the northern province, where the separatist Eritrean Liberation Front has been waging guerrilla war against the central government in Addis Ababa for several years.

In Addis Ababa, yesterday, Ethiopia's defense minister, Lt. Gen. Abiy Abebe, was detained by the armed forces, which have arrested about 100 other prominent persons and officials in the last 18 days.

A brief announcement, made by the Armed Forces Committee over the government radio, said Gen. Abebe gave himself up after being ordered to do so before Saturday.

**EEC Import Ban
On Beef Hailed
By Policy Chief**

BRUSSELS, July 17 (UPI)—The package of compromise measures agreed to today by European Economic Community farm ministers, to prevent stocks of surplus beef from growing, was warmly received by Pierre Lardinois, European commissioner for agricultural policy.

Mr. Lardinois said that the EEC decision to impose a ban on beef imports until Oct. 31 "will do much to restore the Community beef market in the coming months."

He claimed that the measures also would pay for themselves because the cost of storing the currently 119,000 tons of beef "mountain" had to be offset against the cost of the new measures.

In addition to the import ban, EEC ministers agreed on:

- Special retention payments for farmers (payable at slaughter) to enable them to hold cattle on farms over the winter.

- The go-ahead for social programs which will give old-age pensioners and others \$4 worth of free beef each month. This will be optional on national governments and full details are to be worked out by the Department of Social Welfare.

- A \$3 million "eat-more-beef" publicity campaign throughout the Community.

Communist Raid In Mekong Delta Kills 19, Hurts 16

SAIGON, July 17 (UPI)—Viet Cong troops today attacked the small village of Thanh An, only five miles from Can Tho, the biggest city in the Mekong Delta, killing or wounding almost the entire home guard, military sources said.

Nineteen were killed and 16 wounded in the small village, said five Communist sources. The attack marked the fourth day of heavy fighting around South Vietnam, military spokesmen said.

The most significant attacks have been in the delta area. In Cambodia, the command claimed 100 Khmer Rouge killed and the army captured in a battle west of the destroyed provincial town of Oudong, 20 miles north of Phnom Penh. Two government soldiers were killed and 14 were wounded, the command reported.

**Trudeau to Seek
Closer Ties With
Common Market**

OTTAWA, July 17 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said yesterday his re-elected Liberal government will devote more attention to Canada's relations with the European Economic Community.

He told a news conference—his first since the July 8 election—that during his six years in power there had been "many advances in foreign relations, mostly with Pacific and East European nations."

"Now I think we'll get into more specific areas, like relations with the EEC. The government will direct more attention to the Common Market," he said.

Mr. Trudeau said that he had no travel plans, but it is probable that Europe is a priority. I want to go when certain discussions have elapsed.

He did not elaborate, but Britain's renegotiation of its EEC membership may affect Canada's trade with Britain and other Common Market countries.

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ore Walkouts Scheduled

Wave of Strikes Puts Strains In U.S. Economy, Mediators

By Tim O'Brien

WASHINGTON, July 17 (UPI)—The biggest wave of strikes in the period following World War II is putting a strain on the economy and on the mediation capacity of the federal government.

As of Monday, 588 strikes were in progress across the country, involving more than 231,000 workers.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service said that the figures are the highest for July in the 15 years the agency has been keeping records.

In Ohio, a two-week-old strike of state and local employees ended momentarily yesterday as 30 members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees joined the picket line.

Union leaders had said they expected 40,000 workers to picket lines at state universities, government offices, hospitals and other institutions.

But today the state employees' leaders voted to end the strike. Locals must confirm their action.

The Ohio strike had spread to 24 prisons and state mental hospitals and a union leader had promised to "close Ohio down."

Meanwhile, National Airlines laid off most of its 8,000 employees for the duration of a machinists strike that has grounded flights since Monday. A company spokesman estimated that the strike would cost National \$1 million a day in lost service to 45 American cities and London.

While the figure of 588 strikes is very high, the mediation service said, only 42 of them involve units of 1,000 or more employees, and only one involves more than 5,000 workers.

Even so, a spokesman for the agency said that the close number of strikes puts "a heavy burden" on its 280 mediation commissioners.

"We have about two strikes per mediator," the spokesman said, "and some of the men are handling up to seven strikes at a time. . . . Veterans here tell me they've never had a week last like this in their time at the service. They're working day and night, nonstop."

Last year at this time, there were 239 fewer strikes in progress, totaling 180,472 fewer workers.

The best comparison with the current wave of walkouts, the agency said, is the inflationary aftermath of World War II.

Labor's concern over rising inflation—coupled with the end of wage controls on April 30—set the stage for the outbreak of strikes.

"During 1971, '72 and '73, we had those controls, and therefore there were fewer strikes. Labor knew they couldn't win very much by striking, because the law was on their side," the mediation agency spokesman said.

One-Year Contracts

During the years of wage controls, several industries—including railroads, construction and food—reverted to one-year contracts, largely because unions did not want to be stuck with lower wages if controls were lifted.

As a result, the spokesman said, about 4,500 contracts expire this year in the construction industry alone, more than doubling the precontrol-period rate of contract expirations.

This trend is mirrored in the current strike figures: The construction industry accounts for nearly 30 per cent of the 588 strikes in progress.

Thirty-three of the current strikes—involving more than 12,500 workers—are centered in the food industry. The mediation agency said that quite a few others involve the steel and auto-supply industries.

While contracts have been signed in several key industries—steel, autos, aluminum, caps, clothing and shipping—other important contracts are due to expire soon.

Most immediate is the Bell Telephone contract, with three unions representing about 750,000 workers. That contract ends tonight at midnight, and last-minute negotiations are in progress between union representatives and a single national bargaining unit for the more than 30 companies in the Bell system.

Phone Accord Seen

Although a news blackout surrounds the negotiations, the Associated Press quoted sources close to the talks as saying that agreement is near. Even if the talks fail, it would take at least two weeks to complete a strike authorization vote.

Under pressure of a Nov. 12 contract expiration, the United Mine Workers, representing more than 60,000 miners, is preparing for negotiations with the nation's coal industry.

In September and October, contracts end between about 60,000 union workers and the three major aerospace companies. And in December, contracts expire in the 50,000-worker railroad industry.

Further fueling the growing willingness to strike are the generous settlements that unions are winning. In the last three months of 1973, settlements were averaging only 6.1 per cent increases in wages and benefits, but unions are now winning average increases of from 9 to 10 per cent.

In Portland, Ore., welders have won a 38 per cent hourly-wage increase, to be spread over three years, and plumbers and pipefitters recently ended negotiations with a one year, 18 per cent pay hike.

Chief federal mediator William Ury Jr. said that the "individual worker is trying to keep ahead of the rising cost of living and is putting pressure on local union leadership to get the wages and benefits that will allow him to keep pace."

Kiddie Train Is Robbed, Conductor Shot

TULSA, July 17 (AP)—Tulsa's first train robbery in modern times occurred yesterday.

The bandit rode the kiddie train at Mohawk City Park a couple of times and then asked for change for a \$20 bill. When the conductor produced the money bag, the man drew a pistol, shot the conductor in the leg and made off with about \$100.

A woman employee of the park helped the conductor, 47-year-old Charles Rabe, to an office and called police. He was not seriously wounded.

Mrs. Peron Orders Drive In Terrorism

By David F. Belnap

BUENOS AIRES, July 17.—President Isabel Peron yesterday ordered Argentine security forces to use in an effort to end terrorism and political violence, government sources reported.

Her move followed the assassination of former Interior Minister Arturo Mor Roig, 59, one of Argentina's best-known political figures, who was shot to death by presumed terrorists while dining Monday.

Mr. Mor Roig's slaying was the 11th major political violence in Argentina since Mrs. Peron became President July 1 on the death of her husband, Juan Peron. Mrs. Peron's slaying was the 11th major political violence in Argentina since Mrs. Peron became President July 1 on the death of her husband, Juan Peron.

Mrs. Peron, 63, met with Interior Minister Benito Llamberti, head of the country's police, and other civilian security forces. Mrs. Peron met with Interior Minister Benito Llamberti, head of the country's police, and other civilian security forces.

They agreed to form a security commission to coordinate the efforts of security forces under the supervision of each minister, Mrs. Peron said. In addition, Mr. Mor Roig's ministry was to draft regulations of the penal code to "rigorous new penalties" for terrorists.

Mr. Mor Roig, who was Mr. Peron's predecessor as interior minister in the military government that preceded Gen. Peron's return to power in Argentina last year, was buried yesterday.

Major political factions, both in and out of the Peronist movement, renewed their pledges of support of Mrs. Peron's constitutional administration and pledged to defend it against terrorism and threats.

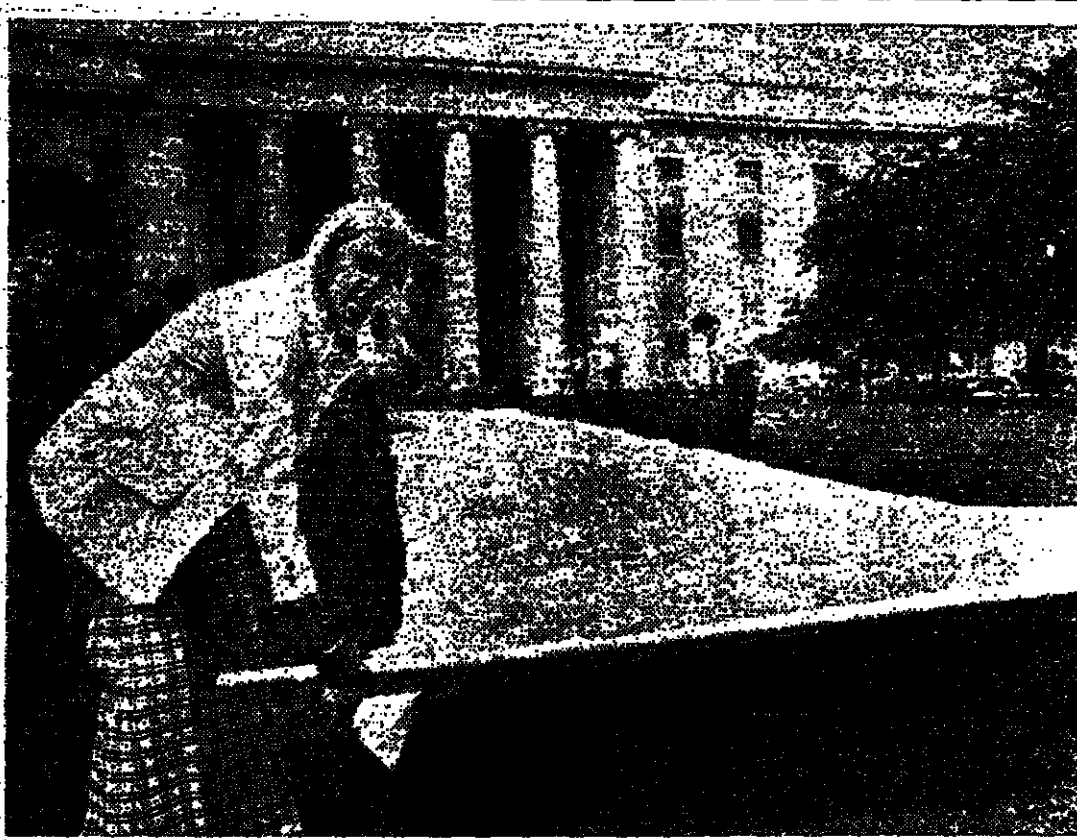
Authorities continued to question a suspect in the Mor Roig slaying, a youth who was slightly injured in a shootout with police near the assassination in a Buenos Aires suburb. Another man died in the shootout, while some sources claimed the man had nothing to do with the slaying. Mr. Llamberti announced stolen weapons in their possession indicated that they were members of the People's Revolutionary Army, a Trotskyist organization that has gained notoriety in Argentina's best-organized leftist band.

Los Angeles Times

Army Convoy Attacked

JENOS AIRES, July 17 (AP)—A column of 7 trucks near the Campo del military base 15 miles west were yesterday, army sources

said two soldiers were wounded. They said a civilian truck crossed in front of the column and the occupants opened fire, then sped away. The army did not immediately fire, but informed sources said that they were members of the People's Revolutionary Army, which had vowed violence against the government.



United Press International

IMPEACHMENT PETITION—Barbara Stephens of Newburyport, Mass., helps to unroll a petition with 34,000 signatures, collected by a group called the Impeach the President Committee. The petition was unrolled on the lawn of the Rayburn House Office Building in Washington before being presented to the House Judiciary Committee.

Nixon Said to Criticize Ehrlichman Verdict

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 17 (UPI)—President Nixon believes that the conviction of his former aide, John Ehrlichman, was a blot on justice and that it would be extremely difficult for any Watergate figure to get a fair trial in Washington, D.C., according to a leader of a group of the President's supporters, Rabbi Baruch Korff.

Rabbi Korff, the president of the National Citizens Committee for Fairness to the Presidency, met with Mr. Nixon yesterday at the Western White House here. Rabbi Korff presented the President with a copy of his new book, "The Personal Nixon: Staying on the Summit."

The book contains a long interview with Mr. Nixon, recorded by Rabbi Korff on May 13, as well as a series of written answers given by Mr. Nixon to the rabbi's written questions.

The interviews provide few new facts, but do offer a rare glimpse of Mr. Nixon's personal reactions toward the Watergate affair and the impeachment proceedings.

Fair Trial

In his May 13 interview, Mr. Nixon said that "I would have to argue very strongly that the individuals who have been hauled public, before committees and who also, in addition, have been slandered on television night after night through source stories and the rest, have had their chance for a fair trial destroyed."

Although he did not specifically include himself among these individuals, Mr. Nixon indicated that he felt he had been unjustly

treated from the beginning of the Watergate scandal.

He told Rabbi Korff that he has had to stand up under "savage" attacks, and that he would be extremely difficult for any Watergate figure to get a fair trial in Washington, D.C., according to a leader of a group of the President's supporters, Rabbi Baruch Korff.

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Although he did not specifically include himself among these individuals, Mr. Nixon indicated that he felt he had been unjustly

comparing apples with oranges, and shall we say, rather poor oranges, too."

Mr. Nixon said that one of the reasons the Watergate affair had been written about so heavily in the press was that "I am not the press's favorite pin-up boy. If it hadn't been for Watergate, there would probably have been something else. So, now they have this. But I will survive it and I just hope they will survive it with, shall we say, as much serenity as I have."

The attacks on him by the media were "an ideological thing," he said.

"I think when a congressman and senator gets right down to the tough call, he is going to think a long time before he wants to impeach a president, unless he finds wrongdoing," Mr. Nixon said.

Memo Reports Ehrlichman Taped Phoney 'Probe' Talk

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, July 17 (UPI)—Former presidential aide John Ehrlichman arranged to tape-record a "fact-finding" meeting with a Nixon campaign lawyer last year so that Ehrlichman could "register great surprise" at "all the gruesome facts" of the Watergate cover-up, according to a confidential memorandum.

This characterization of the April 5, 1973, meeting between Ehrlichman and Paul O'Brien, an attorney for the Committee for the Re-election of the President, is included in a 10-page memorandum of the recollections of another Nixon campaign lawyer, Kenneth Parkinson.

Mr. Parkinson related his recollections of the Watergate affair on June 28, 1973, to another lawyer, Plato Cacheris, who wrote the confidential memo.

Mr. Cacheris is a defense attorney for former Attorney General John Mitchell in the Watergate cover-up case. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Parkinson and Ehrlichman all are among the defendants in that case, scheduled for trial in September. Mr. Cacheris interviewed Mr. Parkinson to gather information for Mr. Mitchell's defense.

Ehrlichman, in testimony before the Senate Watergate committee, characterized his April, 1973, San Clemente meeting with Mr. O'Brien as a fact-finding interview, part of a brief inquiry made on Watergate at President Nixon's request.

Although Mr. O'Brien has told investigators in secret testimony that Ehrlichman took very few notes during their meeting, according to sources, the notes that Ehrlichman turned over to the Senate Watergate Committee totaled 11 pages. This suggests that the conversation was recorded.

Ehrlichman testified before the Senate committee that "these notes were not included in the President's papers, unlike my other notes, at the President's specific insistence, in order that they could be available to the attorney general and the prosecutors as source material and, of course, the committee."

Notes and documents that have been included in the President's papers have not been available

In Nixon Re-Election

Ex-Dairyman Says Bungling Curbed Huge Campaign Gift

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 17 (UPI)—The dairy industry would have contributed more than \$2 million toward President Nixon's re-election if White House aides and fund-raisers had not bungled plans for taking the money, according to testimony before the Senate Watergate committee.

Harold Nelson, the former general manager of Associated Milk Producers, said repeatedly in sworn testimony which the committee released this week that there was no limit on the amount the dairy farm co-ops were prepared to contribute to Mr. Nixon's 1972 campaign.

He blamed White House bungling over the establishment of "dummy committees" to accept the money in small installments as the principal reason for the industry's failure to give more.

"We told them from the word go that we would make large contributions," Mr. Nelson said in executive-session testimony last December.

Figures in Millions

"At various times, \$1 million, \$2 million, or even more money was discussed," he said. "And had they given us the names of the committees, they could have gotten much more from us."

Mr. Nelson said that he frequently pressed the White House to set up conduits for the money months before the President approved a controversial 1971 increase in milk price supports.

But he said that he never got much action until weeks after Mr. Nixon granted the higher price supports—a decision that was announced March 25, 1971.

By then, Mr. Nelson indicated, he was embarrassed that the milk producers' promised contributions had not yet been paid.

"It was a constant thing in the back of my mind that if we didn't get the names of these committees," he testified, "we might be read off just because of some inept-for want of a better term, I will say 'bureaucrat'—within the party hierarchy not coming forth and giving us the names of the committees."

Saxbe Now Says He Can't Predict Watergate Result

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Attorney General William Saxbe has refused to repeat his assertion of last February that the House Judiciary Committee has failed to develop evidence strong enough to impeach President Nixon.

Mr. Saxbe said in an interview last week that he was unwilling to give an appraisal because he had not kept up with the case.

But Mr. Saxbe said he had been surprised by parts of the transcripts of Mr. Nixon's Watergate conversations that were released by the White House on April 30. He had been surprised that anybody talked "that way," he said.

He was reminded of his answer last Feb. 27 when reporters asked if he thought that the House would impeach Mr. Nixon. "Unless they come up with things that I'm not aware of, I don't think he will be [impeached]," Mr. Saxbe replied on Feb. 27.

Last week, however, he said that he could no longer be objective in making such an appraisal. "Not because I'm a cabinet officer, but because I just haven't taken the time—and I don't want to—to put myself in a position of making this kind of decision," he said.

Los Angeles Times

India Ratifies Ban

NEW DELHI, July 17 (UPI)—India has ratified the international ban on biological warfare, the Foreign Ministry announced.

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Schmidt Sees U.S.-Europe Tension Eased

BONN, July 17 (AP)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that tension between the United States and its European allies has largely disappeared and that Atlantic relations now can be viewed in a "rather relaxed way."

In an interview, he also said that inflation was an urgent problem that could endanger democratic society. He called on developed nations to act firmly to hold down prices.

Mr. Schmidt said that since last year's Middle East war and the subsequent energy crisis, while put severe strains on the NATO alliance, Washington and Western Europe have recognized the necessity "to consult each other before you act."

"So I think any of the participating parties will at present see and judge European-American relations in a rather relaxed way. I don't have the feeling of any tension any longer."

More Decisively

Mr. Schmidt, whose country's 7 per cent inflation rate is one of the lowest in the West, urged the governments of industrialized nations "to act much more decisively against the inflationary sources inside their own countries than most of them have done hitherto."

"If they don't do it successfully," the former finance minister warned, "I do foresee dangers for the specific fabric of our democratic societies."

"You can't fight inflation and make money cheap. You have

to make money scarce and expensive, if you want to fight inflation," he said. He emphasized that West Germany will maintain high rates of interest and limit public spending.

Turning to Bonn's relations with the Soviet bloc, Mr. Schmidt reiterated that he would continue the policy of Ostpolitik that won his predecessor, Willy Brandt, the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize.

Western Strategy

"The German Ostpolitik fits into the fabric of the overall Western strategy vis-à-vis the Soviet Union and its allies," he said. "It goes no farther than the American policy toward détente."

Mr. Schmidt, who succeeded Mr. Brandt two months ago, was asked about the continuing effects of the Guillaume spy scandal on Bonn's relations with East Germany. Mr. Brandt resigned May 8 after taking full responsibility for permitting Gustav Guillaume, an East German spy, to become a "chancellery aide."

"I do not think," Mr. Schmidt said, "that the great mistake which the government in East Berlin made by making this Guillaume affair possible, by permitting it to happen... should be permitted to serve as a roadblock on the way toward détente with the East. It has to be overcome, or it has to be removed. This removal is, of course, not going to be a one-sided task."

Asked whether Guillaume caused great damage to the NATO

alliance, Mr. Schmidt said: "To my knowledge, it did not create any damage within the Western alliance."

Asked when he would make his first visit to Washington as Chancellor, Mr. Schmidt replied: "I would certainly in the course of the next year be thinking of a visit. It's not a very urgent affair of immediate necessity. The relations between the United States and the Federal Republic are that good."



Helmut Schmidt

Guidelines Issued on Free Trips Abroad by Senate Staff

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 17 (WP).

Spurred by reports that Senate staff aides have been traveling overseas at the expense of foreign governments, Senate leaders laid out guidelines yesterday to govern trips abroad by staff personnel.

In a joint statement, Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., the majority leader, and Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., the minority leader, said such trips are perfectly proper when they are approved by the employing senator or committee

chairman and when they serve to enhance an employee's capacity to carry out his Senate duties.

tours, and "certainly they are not improper."

Proper Permission

But they said the full details of a trip will be required to be inserted in the Congressional Record so that "knowledge of the program is not withheld from the public."

Sen. Mansfield and Sen. Scott said that the U.S. government finances numerous programs to bring foreign officials, politicians, parliamentarians and military personnel to the United States for educational and friendship

By the same token, the two leaders said, similar programs run by foreign governments to bring Senate employees to other countries are perfectly proper, also, and are "in the interest of the Senate and the federal government and the nation" when proper permission is obtained and when the details are publicly disclosed.

The issue of trips financed by foreign governments was high-

lighted recently by news articles. The articles revealed that dozens of House and Senate employees were traveling to Japan, Europe, Taiwan, Vietnam and other nations on educational tours financed by the host governments or what appeared to be quasi-public bodies such as the Japan Economic Research Council and the European Economic Committee.

House and Senate staffers who take such trips generally meet with foreign officials and industrial and educational leaders for discussions of the problems of the host nation.

Graham Believes Christianity Is Being Hurt by Liberalism

By Russell Chandler

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, July 17.—Evangelist Billy Graham, in the opening address of the International Congress on World Christianization here today, said that the Christian church worldwide has flourished because of liberal theology, overattention to social and political problems and preoccupation with organizational unity.

At the same time Mr. Graham admitted his own tendency toward another error of social action: equating the Christian message with Americanism.

"To identify the Gospel with any one particular political program or culture... has been my own danger," the evangelist told 2,700 participants from 150 countries attending the 16-day con-

ference. The gathering is the largest assembly ever held of the world's leading evangelical Christians.

Participants, invited by the congress planning committee, are here to form strategies for telling the world about the possibility of salvation through Jesus Christ before the end of this century.

While Mr. Graham did not mention the World Council of Churches by name, his references to the founding of the world church were considered to be some of his strongest criticisms of the organization so far.

Ecumenical Movement

The World Council, with more than 200 member bodies, is headquartered in nearby Geneva. Concern for the ecumenical movement's social and political dimensions of the Gospel and emphasis on social—rather than personal—salvation have long been its hallmarks.

Three administrators of the World Council are among official visitors at the evangelization congress, but they had no comment on Mr. Graham's opening speech.

Mr. Graham, 55, traced the "loss of vision and zeal" of the church to the early years of the century, when, he said, "the spotlight gradually shifted from evangelism to social and political action. Finally, guidelines were drawn up which called almost entirely for humanism—the reconciliation of man with man, rather than of man with God."

Evangelical Viewpoint

The evangelist, who is honorary chairman of the evangelization congress, also said that the evangelical point of view had not been adequately represented "at some of the other world church gatherings"—an apparent reference to the World Council of Churches.

Mr. Graham laid the blame for the erosion of missionary and evangelical zeal to theological changes which "were subtly infiltrating Christian youth movements" in the early 1960s. This paved the way for "the vast pervasiveness of our day," according to Mr. Graham, because personal morality and the need for salvation through Christ alone were "radically reinterpreted or diluted in some parts of the organized church."

Mr. Graham's comment about the Christian Gospel and Americanism was an apparent response to criticisms leveled at the evangelist in recent months by some churchmen who have felt he has been too closely aligned with the White House and President Nixon, and had not been vocal enough in condemning the Watergate scandal.

© Los Angeles Times.

U.K. Doctor Says 'No Regrets' on Tube-Births Row

LEEDS, July 17 (AP)—The doctor who claimed that the world's first test-tube babies were alive and well said today, "I certainly have put a cat among the pigeons. But I have no regrets."

Dr. Douglas Bevis, 55, a professor of gynecology at the University of Leeds, said on Monday that eggs taken from three childless mothers had been fertilized by male sperm in test tubes and then successfully replaced in the mothers' wombs.

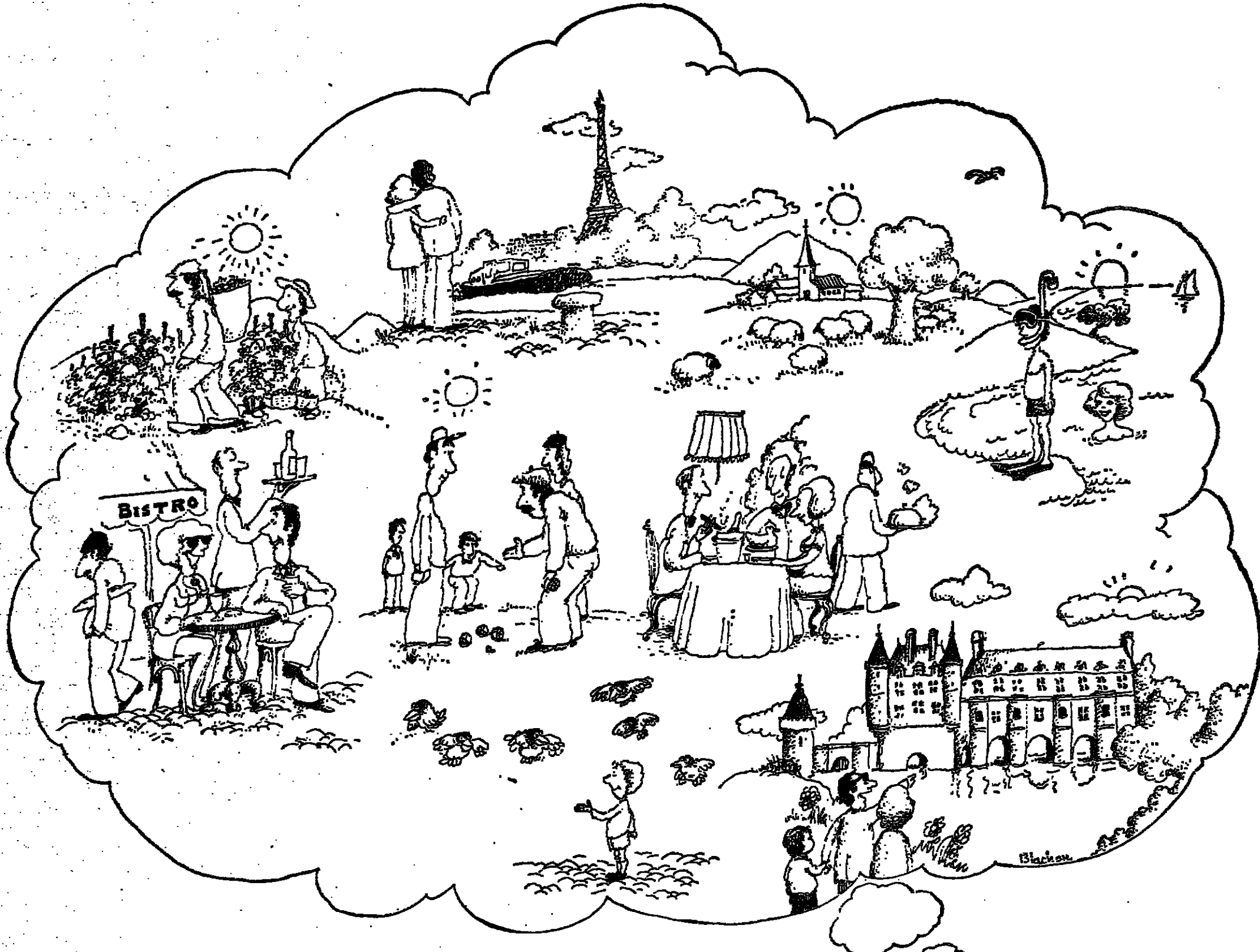
He claimed that the pregnancies and children were normal. One baby, he said, was born in Britain and the other two in Europe. Dr. Bevis refused to name the doctors or parents involved.

The claim, made to a British Medical Association meeting in Hull, raised serious concern in medical circles. No other doctor came forward to corroborate the claim. Leading British specialists in the field said that they had no knowledge of the cases.

Dr. Bevis mentioned Dr. Patrick Steptoe, warned that unsubstantiated claims of this kind could cause anguish to hundreds of childless women seeking medical help.

Ciscard Grants Amnesty

PARIS, July 17 (Reuters).—Army deserters, traffic offenders and persons jailed for fewer than three months were granted an amnesty today by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, in line with a custom of newly-elected presidents of France.



Linger a little in France when you leave France.

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Nixon, Kissinger and Wiretaps

President Nixon's new letter on wiretapping substantially eases, though it does not end, the crisis hanging over his secretary of state. Mr. Kissinger had threatened to resign if he were not cleared of the suspicion that he had at his confirmation hearing last September in denying having "initiated" wiretaps to plug "national security" leaks in 1969-71. To be sure, on May 22, 1973, Mr. Nixon had accepted full personal responsibility for those taps and had described Mr. Kissinger's role—as the secretary himself was to describe it in September and thereafter—only as helping supply the names of those who were tapped. Questions then arose, however, about both the accuracy of this version and about the extent of Mr. Nixon's continuing support for it.

First, material was leaked suggesting at first glance certain literal discrepancies between Mr. Kissinger's September testimony and FBI records of the time. Then, a White House tape was leaked in which Mr. Nixon was quoted as saying on Feb. 28, 1973, about Mr. Kissinger's role in the taps, "he asked that it be done." Finally, when, last month in Salisbury, Mr. Kissinger threatened to resign if his word were not upheld, President Nixon conspicuously refrained from upholding it, thus raising the further question of whether the secretary of state still enjoyed the confidence of his chief. In the unsparing atmosphere of Watergate Washington, given Mr. Nixon's understandable preoccupation with his own political survival, it was bound to be asked whether by one devious strategy or another, he was letting Mr. Kissinger go.

Well, events have moved on. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is immersed in its inquiry into whether Secretary Kissinger told it the truth last fall. After hearing a string of FBI witnesses, Chairman J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., has declared that the alleged Kissinger-FBI discrepancies, even if real, are "not of any great substance." No one else on the committee seems inclined to disagree. As for Mr. Nixon, he waited a long month—a delay itself raising questions—but he then did offer the committee a letter reaffirming his May, 1973, statement that in the wiretaps at issue, Mr. Kissinger was "operating under my specific authority" and

"carrying out my express orders." So, though Mr. Kissinger himself is to testify next Tuesday and Gen. Haig on July 30, the committee now seems disposed to give the secretary the rousing vote of confidence for which he appealed a month ago. Mr. Kissinger's status in the White House may not be entirely clear but his standing on Capitol Hill is tall. We see no substantial reason to suspect that he will not remain secretary of state.

That hardly ends the matter of the wiretaps. If their political aspect is fading, their legal aspect is still very much alive. In leaks, Mr. Kissinger has been identified as having given the FBI the names of 13 national security officials and four journalists who were tapped. Of this number, three of his erstwhile national security aides have filed civil suits against Mr. Kissinger (and others) charging that the FBI taps on them—obtained without a warrant or court order—were illegal. The penalty is a fine of up to \$100 a day.

Since being challenged, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger have claimed that the taps at issue were legal at the time. But this is in dispute. Early on, this administration advanced a claim that, under the 1968 federal wiretap law, it could wiretap or bug without a court order in cases of domestic security or foreign intelligence. In 1972, however, the Supreme Court rejected by an 8-to-0 vote the government's contention that it did not need a warrant for domestic security taps. The three suits by former Kissinger aides challenge the contention that no warrant is needed for a foreign-intelligence tap—the kind which the government says applies here. Judge Gerhard Gesell, in his charge to the Ehrlichman jury, asserted, "Even the proper concern of the President of the United States and others in high office to prevent leaks of national security information would not have justified a warrantless search of Dr. Fielding's office without his permission."—a tap, of course, is a search. It should not be necessary to note that rulings in court, not assertions of legality by the government, will determine whether the wiretap law was being properly observed by all concerned, including the President as well as Secretary Kissinger.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cyprus Responsibility

The dramatic escape of President Makarios and the stubborn resistance by forces loyal to his elected government against the would-be usurpers controlled from Greece provide an opportunity for constructive and decisive international action on Cyprus that must not be squandered. Secretary-General Waldheim's appeal to Greece and Turkey for "maximum restraint" on Cyprus, issued in advance of Tuesday's United Nations Security Council meeting, was only the necessary, formal preliminary.

Much more than mere "restraint" is required. It is imperative—not only for the integrity of Cyprus but for the future of the United Nations and the cause of collective security—that the military dictatorship in Greece not be allowed by the international community to get by with this open subversion.

The climate has never been more favorable for effective Security Council action. Criticism of the Athens regime has poured in from governments convinced beyond doubt that the coup could never have occurred had Greece acceded to the legitimate request of Archbishop Makarios to recall the Greek officers who were plotting with some of the most unsavory elements on Cyprus for his removal.

Cyprus has been a particular United Nations responsibility for more than ten years, with eight member nations contributing either soldiers or police to the special force that has maintained peace between the island's Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

As a special guarantor (with Greece and Turkey) of the integrity of Cyprus, Britain

has unhesitatingly matched words of concern with dramatic action. Emphasizing that it still regards Archbishop Makarios as President of Cyprus, Britain not only gave him sanctuary at one of its military bases on the island but flew him to London, reportedly on his way to the United Nations. In a toughly worded message to Athens, Britain strongly urged the replacement of the Greek officers of the Cyprus National Guard, as the Archbishop had requested, "at the earliest possible moment."

It is disgraceful that the United States has not yet seen fit to take an equally strong stance, confining itself instead to deploring "the resort to violence that has destabilized the situation on the island," and welcoming "reports that Archbishop Makarios is alive."

If Washington added its weight to Britain's request, the jittery military rulers in Athens would have no alternative to calling home the 650 Greek officers. If they departed, the self-styled "government of national salvation," headed by the sadistic Nikos Sampson, would not survive for 24 hours.

A personal appeal to the Security Council by Archbishop Makarios would provide one of the more dramatic moments in the 29-year history of the United Nations. It would also recall the poignant moment in 1958 when Emperor Haile Selassie stood before the UN's predecessor at Geneva and warned it of the perils of inaction in the face of aggression against a small country. That memory is only one of many reasons why the United Nations—and the United States—cannot be indifferent to the fate of Cyprus.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Moscow and Cyprus

There can be little doubt that the Soviet leadership will have difficulty in coming to terms with a situation in which Greek officers hold power on Cyprus. Even a close association, still more an actual "Enosis" between this strategically important island and NATO-member Greece would be assessed in Moscow as a severe blow to its Mediterranean and Middle East interests. The Soviet Union is therefore unlikely to continue itself to mere lip-service in its attacks on the puppet leaders. After all, the Kremlin disposes of a powerful means of direct inter-

vention in the shape of the island's Communist Akel party.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zürich).

The Cyprus coup... could show up the limits of détente between the United States and the Soviet Union. . . . After seeing his influence decline in the Middle East in the last few months, Moscow will be reluctant to accept that this island—a military position of prime importance—loses its independence just as the Mediterranean resumes its importance with the foreseeable opening of the Suez Canal.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

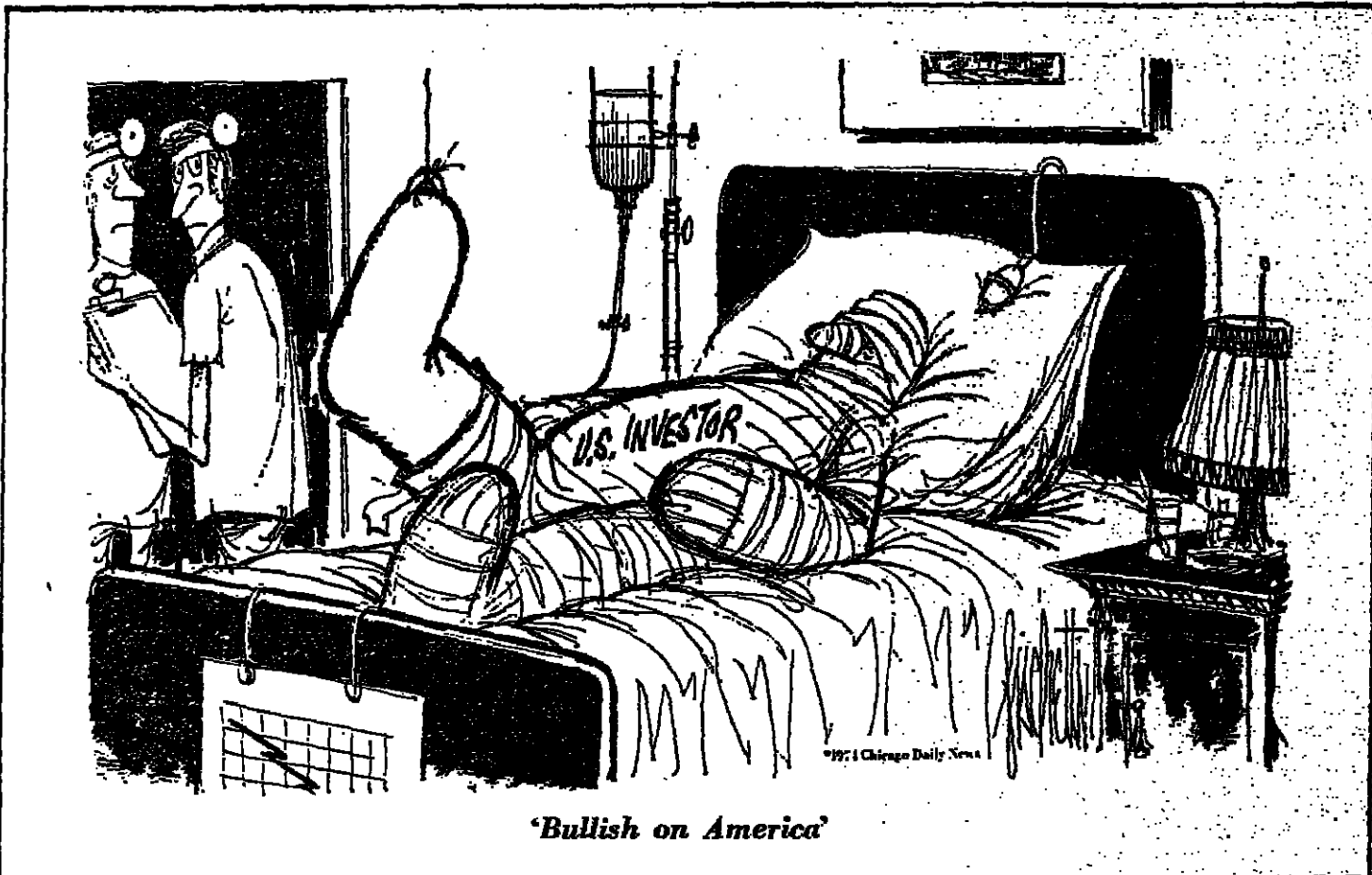
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 13, 1899
NEW YORK—A most surprising state of affairs is revealed by the joint statement of American correspondents in the Philippines, which General Otis returned to be sent from Manila. It is doubtless the privilege and duty of a military commander to prevent accounts of intended operations becoming public. It is also the privilege of correspondents to set all the news they can and send it, it is possible, regardless of official opinions.

Fifty Years Ago

July 13, 1921
CHICAGO—In a suit for \$500,000 damages filed in U.S. District Court here by the American Unity Publishing Co., Brian Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, and other high officials of the organization were charged with a conspiracy to use the mails in a scheme to defraud. In the suit the plaintiffs admit they were tricked by Klansmen. Attorney O'Donnell described the organization as an "illegal and criminal group."



'Bullish on America'

Considering the Use of Plutonium for Peace

By Paul L. Leventhal

WASHINGTON—Peaceful plutonium can be the death of us all—not will be necessarily—but can be. The present course of the United States and France to step up the exporting of nuclear-power technology to nations willing to pay the cost is a form of insanity that may overtake the world before its awesome dimensions are realized.

Consider this: The nuclear power plants that the President wants to sell to Egypt are each capable of producing 150 kilograms (332 pounds) of plutonium as a by-product every year. After reprocessing, this plutonium will amount to more than 700 pounds of weapons-grade material suitable for the fashioning of dozens of bombs of the size of the one dropped on Nagasaki.

Consider this also: The Atomic Energy Commission plans to license over the next quarter-century 1,000 nuclear-power plants in the United States, which will produce 50 per cent of our electricity and also 660,000 pounds of plutonium a year by the year 2000.

Worldwide projections for that date are for 3,600 reactors, including American, generating 40 per cent of electrical needs and more than two million pounds of plutonium a year. These projections are based on the development of the so-called "breeder" reactor, which will generate more plutonium than it consumes.

Safeguards

All this, of course, is to be done under adequate—the industry does not like the term "strict"—safeguards.

A recent study by a team of outside consultants for the AEC, which was released in May by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff after he obtained it from the AEC, reported that current regulations are "entirely inadequate" to protect weapons-grade nuclear material in the private sector from theft and subsequent facinating into terrorist bombs. Most commercial reactors today do not use weapons-grade uranium or plutonium. If safeguards are so poor—and dangerous—now, what will the situation be like after 1980, when the AEC predicts that commercial power reactors will be producing and using more plutonium than will the government weapons program?

And also consider this: The AEC conducted a secret study to determine whether two physicists with doctorates, fresh out of graduate school, could design an atomic bomb from current, public literature, assuming they could obtain the necessary plutonium or highly enriched uranium.

It has since been disclosed that the young physicists succeeded in designing a fusion device that AEC experts determine would explode with a force within 10 per cent of the yield predicted by the would-be bomb-makers.

And finally, consider this: Plutonium is the most toxic substance known to man. One thirty-millionth of an ounce—less than a pollen grain—if inhaled or swallowed will cause cancer. If even a crudely fashioned bomb fails to explode, partial detonation will convert it into a terrible poisonous dispersion device. Also, the radioactive half-life of plutonium is 23,940 years, which means it retains its toxicity for at least 100,000 years.

Conclusions

These facts lead to three basic conclusions.

First, the nuclear-power industry generates the world's most explosive and poisonous element. Second, this element can be fabricated by skilled, determined individuals into atomic bombs or deadly dispersion devices.

Third, present efforts to safeguard this element from outside theft or internal diversion have been found to be entirely inadequate in the world's most sophisticated nuclear nation, the United States.

What, then, are we in for if we and our peaceful nuclear opponents like France continue to view the exporting of this technology as a solution to our balance-of-payments problems? At best, we are in for a period of uncertainty. It is an uncertainty built on the sure knowl-

edge that even energy-rich nations like Iran and Saudi Arabia are only too ready to pay the price for the stuff that international dreams are made of: ultimate power. In that sense, plutonium-producing power plants are international dream machines. Plutonium has become the world's most valuable and coveted substance. India has recently demonstrated what one country can do with plutonium from foreign-built reactors on its own soil—for "peaceful purposes," of course.

Even if the industry proves to operate as safely as the AEC and other advocates say it will, there is still the problem of safeguarding nuclear materials from theft and nuclear facilities from sabotage.

At present, international safeguards as administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency cover only internal accounting systems (comparable to a bank audit), not physical secu-

riety (comparable to a bank guard). However, while a bank audit involves accountability down to the penny, a nuclear audit is considered tight if it can account for 98 per cent of weapons-grade materials.

Materials accounted for already amount to thousands of pounds of plutonium and highly enriched uranium that the AEC assumes—and can only assume—have been lost in the industrial process, not stolen.

Nevertheless, the AEC does not require tests of the commercial safeguards system—so-called adversary testing—to determine whether the sneak-thefts of small amounts of weapons-grade nuclear materials are possible.

The nuclear-power debate has been subjected to much sound and fury, mostly over the safety issue. This has benefited the industry because it has diverted attention from the most basic issue of all: safeguards.

The bottom line of the nuclear-power industry is the exporting and the common use of plutonium. Can the world, whose countries will soon have to accommodate more than two million pounds of plutonium a year survive? Even if legitimate governments agree to safeguard the industry from threats, thefts and sabotage, what of nationalisms, revolutions and terrorist attacks?

The trend toward nuclear power may be inevitable. But we, and the rest of the world, ought to know now what we are letting ourselves in for.

Paul L. Leventhal is special counsel to the Senate subcommittee on reorganization, research and international organizations, which reported to the Senate the original version of a pending bill to reorganize the AEC. He wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

Cyprus Crisis and NATO's Flank

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The immediate concern of the U.S. government in the latest Cyprus crisis is to avoid open warfare between two of its NATO allies, Greece and Turkey, but beyond that it is faced with an extremely awkward set of political and strategic problems.

First, Washington deplores the authoritarian military government in Athens, but it is dependent on bases on the Greek mainland and at Soudha Bay on the island of Crete for its supply routes from Europe to the unstable Middle East.

Second, while Washington sympathizes with the plight of President Makarios of Cyprus, he has tended to turn for help to Moscow when in trouble, and the one thing the United States wants to avoid, other than losing base privileges in Greece, is to have Soviet forces based on Cyprus, where they could outflank both Greece and Turkey.

Third, the official view here is that it would be extremely difficult to support the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the eastern Mediterranean without the Greek bases and equally difficult to get congressional support for a Greek government that tries to overthrow Archbishop Makarios. Even before the coup d'état in Nicosia, the United States was in trouble with Turkey over the removal of the opinion trade, with Greece over its internal suppression, and with the Soviet Union for meddling in the Greek-Turkish dispute to weaken the southern flank of the NATO alliance.

Direct U.S. aid to Greece is not large. In the last fiscal year, Greece was allowed \$90 million in foreign military aid credits to buy F-4 fighter aircraft. In the present fiscal year, the Nixon

administration has indicated that it would furnish an additional \$71 million in credits for military purposes, a ceiling imposed by Congress and only on condition that the President found this to be in the strategic interests of the United States.

In addition, Greece gets limited aid from the Export-Import Bank on the ground that this supports U.S. exports, plus a small amount of agricultural aid for a Greek school lunch program, but there are no U.S. combat forces in Greece other than a small artillery unit to protect U.S. installations.

Limited Aid

Even this limited assistance program, however, was in jeopardy before the coup. The Senate passed a bill in January sponsored by Sen. Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington which would have forced the President to get specific authority from the Congress to continue credits to Greece, with an amendment by Sen. Jacob Javits of New York insisting that the President could proceed only for reasons of "overriding national interest."

This bill has not yet passed the House, and unless the present crisis is settled fairly soon, the opposition to the Greek government here is likely to increase. For there is strong feeling in Congress that the American presence in Greece lends support to the repressive policies of the military government and helps keep it in power.

This is another of those cases, however, where the Nixon administration needs the support of a government it does not like but tolerates for larger strategic reasons. No doubt the planners at the Pentagon would like to see Greece and Turkey control

the island, settle their intercommunal differences on Cyprus and permit it to be used as a NATO base, but this is not a notion favored by Makarios, the Russians, or the United Nations.

What the latest crisis does to give Secretary of State Kissinger not only one more problem, but, as in the recent Middle East war, one more opportunity to reach a more stable compromise in what has been a danger-spot for more than a generation.

Preoccupied with other questions, Washington has not been able to heed the recent warning signs that the shaky arrangements on Cyprus were breaking down and that the Greek officers on the island were going to try to settle the issue by force of arms.

Back at UN

So the question is back again at the UN and the issue is far bigger than the fate of one Mediterranean island. The superpowers, with their armies following one another night and day in that island sea, are maneuvering for influence and position around the great oil fields of the Middle East.

The recent oil crisis demonstrated a basic strategic point: Any nation that can control or even influence seriously the flow or price of oil to the industrial nations of the world can influence the commerce and security of those nations and even force them to reduce their military budgets to meet the higher prices.

Any island from Malta to Crete to Cyprus can change the strategic balance if controlled by one antagonist or the other. Both Moscow and Washington could tolerate a neutral Cyprus, but neither is likely to tolerate its control by the other. Hence the more dilemma. It is exacerbated not only by the internal policy of the Greek government but by Greek subversion of the Makarios regime. Still for strategic reasons it needs the cooperation of Athens in order to defend its vital interests in the Middle East.

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the White House is not to criticize the United States, although there are those who would make these synonymous.

RICHARD M. WIGHT.

Paris.

Crossing the Floor

Nothing interests journalists here more than the rare spectacle of a fairly prominent politician deserting his party for its rival, or in British parlance—"crossing the floor of the House."

This, and this alone, accounts for the large amount of newspaper and broadcasting time devoted to Christopher Mayhew's act of quitting Labor for the Liberal benches.

Despite the fuss, press conferences, interviews, and the oracles of political pundits, all that will predictably happen to Mr. Mayhew is failure to win a seat in the House of Commons at the next general election, and then possibly to gain a compensatory seat in the House of Lords.

G. ILLIYD LEWIS, Swansea, Wales.

New Crisis Grows Over Palestine

By Evans and Novak

AMMAN—A new coalition between Jordan, Egypt and Syria, a development unthinkable before the Yom Kippur war of last October, now threatens to upset the U.S. timetable for stage two of gradual Israeli withdrawal from its occupied Arab territories. Instead of focusing the initial phase of stage two on deeper Israeli withdrawal from the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula, as both Israel and the United States want, the three principal Arab states—Egypt, Syria and Jordan—are forming a common front for a far more difficult objective. They want to compel Israel to force up now to the toughest of all the territorial issues: return of the Palestinian West Bank of Jordan with the long frontier with Israel proper.

The gradual redeployment of Israeli troops, national boundaries, moreover, is being powerfully assisted by leading Palestinians in and out of King Hussein's government. These Palestinians, both here in Hussein's East Bank kingdom and in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, are quietly pressuring the King to make political overtures to Yasser Arafat, who heads the Palestine Liberation Organization.

That plan has the mummified backing of Syria's President Hafez al-Assad, now riding high on the strength of the Israeli pullback on the Golan Heights, and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's closest collaborator in the twisted diplomacy of the past six months.

But there is a terrible danger in the game plan now being drafted by the Arab triumvirate—Hussein, Sadat and Assad. If Israel refuses to play, a new Middle East war by the end of this year is better than a 50-50 proposition, coupled with a drastic reduction from the present 3 million to 3 million barrels a day, threatening another U.S. gasoline famine.

The U.S. Plan

The U.S. plan for stage two of a Middle Eastern settlement is focused on Egypt, with a new Israeli pullback from the desert sands of Sinai to be followed by an Egyptian-Israeli plan for a negotiated settlement. Only after that will Israel feel confident enough to negotiate withdrawal from the West Bank.

Sadat, however, seems unwilling to risk getting so far in front of the Arab allies. Likewise, Assad and Arafat both know that the core of Israel's problem is the occupation of Sinai. To settle Sinai and even the Syrian Golan Heights before Israel shows its hand on the West Bank would be to treat the symptoms but not the disease.

The most remarkable aspect of the developing common front is the quiet pressure of Assad and Sadat on Arafat to let Hussein have the leading role in negotiations with Israel over return of the West Bank. Assad has said word here that it would be "stupid" to get bogged down over the precise political future of a possible Palestinian state on the West Bank until after Israel withdraws.

The pace of this diplomacy is accelerating. Assad sent his foreign minister here two weeks ago to counsel rapprochement between Hussein and Arafat. Sadat is entertaining Hussein in Cairo this week; a meeting of the three foreign ministers is secretly planned for late next month. Just before the Arab summit at Rabat, Morocco, in September, the single objective: United West Bank position by the three Arab states whose borders all join Israel, with Arafat a symbolic partner.

Thus, Hussein has come from Arab outpost to principal actor in the unfolding Arab strategy. He is being discreetly pushed here to give Palestinians more prominent roles in his government, particularly in the palace guard and both the law-dominated by non-Palestinian bedouins. That would strengthen his plan for a united Arab kingdom if and when Israel returns the West Bank.

Hussein, however, confronts internal problems. Some of his best advisers are fearful of an overvalued Palestinian take-over, with no part of any future political arrangement that links the hedonistic-controlled East Bank to the turbulent Palestinian West Bank.

But Hussein's greater problem is what happens if Israel says no to the joint Arab timetable. When, in the words of President Zaki Bishara of Jordan, "only direct intervention from Washington" can prevent stalemate and deadlock, climaxing in a fifth Arab-Israeli war.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 17, 1974

High	Low	Last	Change
1000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
2000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
4000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
6000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
8000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
10000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
12000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
14000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
16000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
18000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
20000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
22000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
24000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
26000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
28000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
30000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
32000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
34000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
36000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
38000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
40000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
42000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
44000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
46000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
48000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
50000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
52000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
54000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
56000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
58000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
60000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
62000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
64000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
66000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
68000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
70000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
72000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
74000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
76000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
78000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
80000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
82000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
84000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
86000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
88000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
90000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
92000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
94000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
96000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
98000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
100000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2

BNP in MOSCOW

Banque Nationale de Paris was recently authorized to convert its present office in Moscow into a permanent Representative Office accredited to the State Bank of the U.S.S.R., the Gosbank.

The Office of the Banque Nationale de Paris will be headed by Mr. Victor Bakchine, assistant manager and consultant at the BNP's Direction of Treasury and International Affairs. He will be assisted in Moscow by Mr. Vladimir Golovanov and in Paris by Mr. Roger Delous.

This office will serve as a link between French exporters and importers on the one hand, and the U.S.S.R. Bank for Foreign Trade (Vneshtorgbank) and the banks of the Comcon countries on the other hand. BNP will make its experience available to these exporters and importers in their search for new markets during the negotiation and implementation of contracts.

In the same spirit of co-operation, Banque Nationale de Paris and Vneshtorgbank have just signed a financial agreement by which the two banks will jointly finance the installments and local expenses linked to joint contracts signed between French and Soviet suppliers and buyers from third countries for the supply of capital goods and large projects.

This agreement is part of the general policy of co-operation between France and U.S.S.R., as defined in the agreement signed in October 1971 and in the 10-year program of 1973.

THE DREYFUS OFFSHORE TRUST N. V. I. L.

On 16th July, 1974, The Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V. ("Offshore") transferred substantially all its assets, except a cash reserve of \$220,000, to The Dreyfus International Investment Fund N.V. ("Intercontinental"). In exchange for 1,161,205.591 shares of Common Stock of Intercontinental, at adjusted net asset value on 15th July, 1974. On 15th July, 1974, Offshore's unaudited net asset value per share of Common Stock was \$3.23, and Intercontinental's unaudited net asset value per share of Common Stock was \$1.12. On 16th July, 1974, there were outstanding 2,699,704 shares of Intercontinental Common Stock, including the shares issued to Offshore and 1,570,400 shares of Offshore Common Stock (of which 125,300 shares will be redeemed before 16th September, 1974, pursuant to notices of redemption delivered to Offshore). It is anticipated that the holder of each share of Offshore Common Stock outstanding on 16th July, 1974, will receive approximately .740 share of Intercontinental Common Stock, subject to the adjustments described below which are expected to be minor.

The shares of Intercontinental Common Stock received by Offshore will be held by Offshore until completion of liquidation proceedings required under Netherlands Antilles law. Liquidation will occur on 16th September, 1974, or as soon thereafter as practicable. After completion of liquidation proceedings, the shares of Intercontinental Common Stock held by Offshore will be credited to Offshore's Shareholders on a pro rata basis. The number of shares of Intercontinental Common Stock held by Offshore will equal the number of shares of Intercontinental Common Stock received on 16th July, 1974, reduced by the number of shares of Intercontinental Common Stock redeemed at net asset value in the event the cash reserve is insufficient to meet Offshore's liabilities, or increased by the number of shares of Intercontinental Common Stock purchased at net asset value without a sales charge in the event there are funds in the cash reserve after payment of all Offshore's known liabilities. It is expected that the cash reserve will be adequate to meet Offshore's liabilities.

After 16th September, 1974, when the shares of Intercontinental Common Stock are credited to Offshore's Shareholders, the certificates evidencing shares of Offshore Common Stock will be treated for all purposes as certificates for the credited shares of Intercontinental Common Stock, and Offshore's Shareholders will become Intercontinental Shareholders entitled to all rights of Shareholders under the Intercontinental Articles of Incorporation, including the right to redeem shares, to receive dividends and to vote at shareholders' meetings. While Offshore's Shareholders are not required to exchange their share certificates for new certificates of Intercontinental, Offshore's Shareholders should make that exchange in order to obtain new Intercontinental certificates bearing dividend coupons. New Intercontinental certificates will not be issued in exchange for Offshore certificates until after 16th September, 1974. An Offshore Shareholder should, therefore, retain his Offshore certificates until 16th September, 1974.

At the time an Offshore Shareholder transmits his Offshore certificates to be exchanged for Intercontinental certificates, he may take one of the steps described below.

1. An Offshore Shareholder may elect to have the full number of shares of Intercontinental Common Stock credited to him by Offshore, including fractional shares, held for him in an Intercontinental voluntary account at Intercontinental's Custodian, Montreal Trust Company, 15 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. An Offshore Shareholder who elects to have his shares held in a voluntary account must send to Montreal Trust Company his Offshore certificates together with written instructions directing Montreal Trust Company to establish a voluntary account and to deposit therein the shares of Intercontinental Common Stock evidenced by the Offshore certificates. A Shareholder who deposits his shares of Intercontinental Common Stock in a voluntary account may later receive certificates for his shares from Montreal Trust Company at any time upon request. In addition, a Shareholder who establishes a voluntary account with Montreal Trust Company will for one year after 16th September, 1974, have the right to make purchases, at net asset value without a sales charge, of additional shares of Intercontinental Common Stock in an amount up to the number of shares of Intercontinental Common Stock credited to him by Offshore and deposited in the voluntary account. To obtain more information about the Intercontinental voluntary account and the form of instructions to Montreal Trust Company, contact Intercontinental or Dreyfus Management International GmbH at the addresses below.

2. If an Offshore Shareholder desires to have bearer certificates of Intercontinental with dividend coupons attached, he may send his Offshore certificates to Montreal Trust Company for exchange and certificates in denominations of 10, 100 or 500 shares, representing the highest number of shares of Intercontinental Common Stock to which he is entitled to the nearest 10 shares, will be issued to him and any remaining shares of Intercontinental Common Stock less than 10 shares will be placed in a voluntary account for the benefit of the shareholder at Montreal Trust Company. In lieu thereof, the Offshore Shareholder may request that a check for an amount equal to the net asset value of any remaining shares of Intercontinental Common Stock less than 10 shares be sent to him. That net asset value will be determined on the date Intercontinental's assets are valued next following the date on which Montreal Trust Company receives the Offshore certificates.

3. An Offshore Shareholder may, without charge, redeem his shares of Intercontinental Common Stock for cash at the net asset value of the shares of Intercontinental Common Stock on the valuation date next following the receipt by Intercontinental of the request and the Shareholder's certificates.

Questions and requests for further information about Intercontinental should be forwarded to:

The Dreyfus International Investment Fund N.V.,
284 Bay Street, P.O. Box N-3712,
Nassau, The Bahamas Islands

Dreyfus Management International GmbH,
Maximilianstrasse 21, 8 Munich 52, Germany.
Telephone: (089) 220702; telex: 529392.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Closing prices on July 17, 1974

High	Low	Last	Change
1000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
2000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
4000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
6000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
8000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
10000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
12000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
14000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
16000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
18000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
20000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
22000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
24000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
26000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
28000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
30000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
32000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
34000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
36000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
38000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
40000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
42000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
44000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
46000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
48000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
50000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
52000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
54000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
56000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
58000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
60000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
62000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
64000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
66000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
68000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
70000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
72000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
74000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
76000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
78000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
80000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
82000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
84000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
86000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
88000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
90000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
92000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
94000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
96000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
98000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
100000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2

Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on July 17, 1974

High	Low	Last	Change
1000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
2000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
4000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
6000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
8000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
10000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
12000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
14000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
16000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
18000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
20000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
22000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
24000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
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32000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
34000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
36000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
38000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
40000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
42000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
44000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
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50000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
52000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
54000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
56000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
58000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
60000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
62000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
64000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
66000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
68000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
70000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
72000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
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92000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
94000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
96000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
98000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
100000 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2

Tokyo Exchange

Closing prices on July 17, 1974

Tokyo Exchange			
	Price	July 12, 1974	P-Price
Al. Glass	276	Maru E. Wac.	435
Al. Print.	319	Fatsumbi Hwy. Ind.	445
Nip. Bank	432	Mitsubi Corp.	415
Al. Print.	319	Mitsubi Corp.	415
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P Reports Oil Find North Sea Drilling Needed Prove Viability

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP-DJ).—British Petroleum Co. said today that a significant thickness of oil-bearing formation was drilled and confirmed at well in block 211-12 of the Shetlands area of the North Sea.

The find was made in a deeper than 600 feet. It is of this and problems of structural definition, further drilling will be required to establish the find's commercial nature.

After-hours trading in London's shares were at 372, up from yesterday's close, but 1 1/2 from their mid-afternoon level.

Major Find Seen
New rules for the discovery were not given, but it is thought block 211/12 will establish another major North Sea field. The discovery well, named "Magnus," and the block which it was drilled are 100 percent owned by BP. The block is just northwest of the big field.

BP said the offshore drilling "Sedco 708" will now move to west of the Shetlands to drill block 205/22 held jointly by BP, Shell and Esso. The block is owned by BP, Esso, and Standard Oil Co. of America, and Imperial Chemical Industries.

P started drilling operations block 211/12 on April 1. Meanwhile, in Mobile, Alabama, BP announced a "significant" oil discovery in Turkey, and showed a natural flow of 96 barrels a day.

The well is on 123,000-acre concession some 30 miles east of Erzurum, Turkey. BP said it has a 50 percent working interest. Aladdin-Middle-East Ltd. is the operator.

Rhein Stahl Shows Profit

ESSEN, W. Germany, July 17 (AP-DJ).—Rhein Stahl, the iron and engineering concern, ended its first year with group earnings of 2.26 million marks following a 2.18 million DM in 1972. The company says it plans to pay a 5 percent dividend to minority shareholders. The majority holder, Thyssen Industrie, has agreed to forego the payout, transferring last year's results to losses in several sectors, including the Hanomag division which will be sold to Messer-Presse on Oct. 1.

The sale will relieve Rhein Stahl of a major problem that has swayed much of the profit made in the past four years.

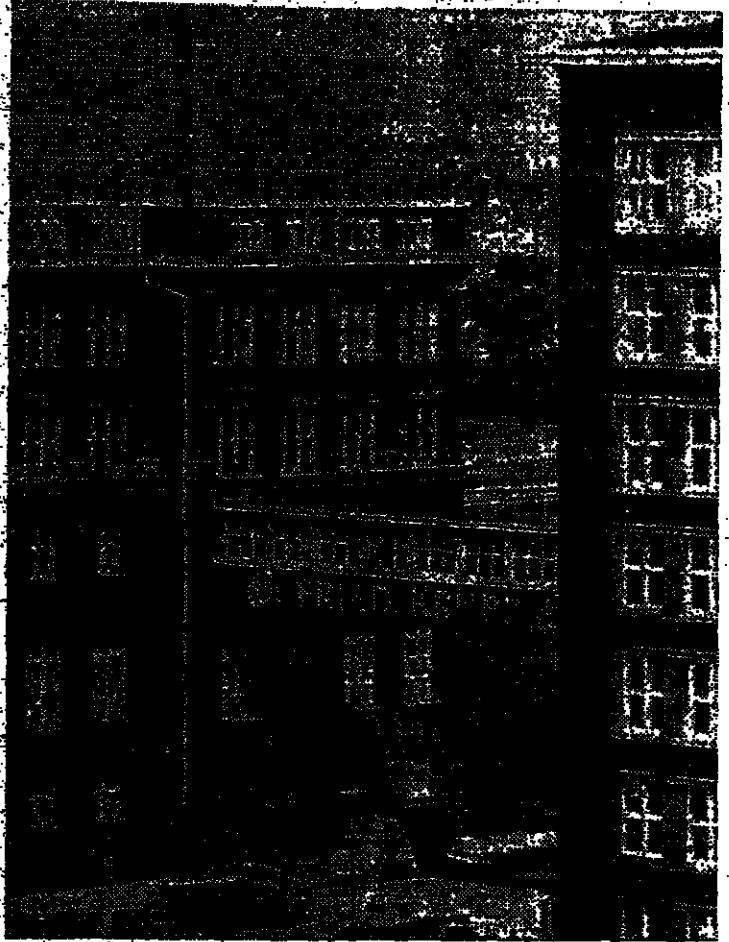
Thorn Earnings Rise

LONDON, July 17 (AP-DJ).—Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd. reported a 33.4 percent increase in profit to 253.3 million last year, up from 190.5 million in 1972. The company said today that it proposed a final dividend of 3.500 pence, making a total of 20.58 pence.

S. Cuts Import Duty French Brandy

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP-DJ).—U.S. officials said today that President Nixon has signed legislation reducing the U.S. duty on medium-priced French brandy to \$1.25 a gallon, from the previous rate of \$1.50 a gallon.

The action, which was expected, applies to brandy imports between \$9 and \$17 a gallon. The \$5 import duty will cover for brandy imports valued more than \$17 a gallon.



Headquarters of Fried. Krupp in Essen, W. Germany.

Agreement Has Been Signed Iran to Get 25 Per Cent Stake In W. German Steel Company

By James C. Furlong

ESSEN, W. Germany, July 17 (AP-DJ).—Fried. Krupp GmbH and the government of Iran announced today an agreement under which Iran is to take a 25 percent stake in the capital of Fried. Krupp Ruestenwerke AG.

In Tehran, Economy Minister Ruzhansky called the agreement "unique and unprecedented." Krupp said the agreement, signed without publicity in Tehran on July 12, represents the first time in the company's 122-year history that it has allowed foreign participation.

The deal gives Iran a 25 percent stake in the company's 122-year history. Krupp Ruestenwerke, primarily in the form of preference stock, Krupp Ruestenwerke, a major steel producer with 1973 sales of 3.617 billion marks, is currently 96 percent owned by Fried. Krupp GmbH.

Iran is to nominate a member to the supervisory board of Fried. Krupp GmbH. The supervisory board has ultimate responsibility for Fried. Krupp GmbH's worldwide interests in steelmaking, shipbuilding, engineering, plant and heavy equipment manufacturing, trading and other activities. Fried. Krupp had consolidated turnover in 1973 of 7,288 billion marks.

The pact also provides for establishment by Krupp and Iran of an investment company in Zurich that would promote joint ventures and investments by the partners. Krupp said the company would handle all Krupp investments outside Germany.

Krupp also will make its technological know-how available to the joint company without charge. The Essen company did not say what it will receive from Iran in return for the Krupp shareholding, membership on the supervisory board and access to free Krupp know-how.

However, Krupp scheduled a press conference for tomorrow to give further details of the agreement.

Close Ties
Krupp has had close ties with Iran for some time. Earlier this year it founded with the Iranian government a firm responsible for planning large industrial complexes in Iran and exploiting the country's existing machine-building capacity.

Before today's announcement, Middle East oil-producing countries had shown little, if any, interest

Citicorp Issue Said to Be Set For July 31

Concern's Profit Rises
25 Per Cent in Quarter

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT).—Citicorp is planning to offer its \$550 million controversial and novel type of security to the public next Wednesday, according to one of the leaders of the issue's underwriting syndicate.

Paul Miller, president of First Boston Corp., said he expected the SEC is going to operate on this schedule, Mr. Miller said in a telephone interview.

The offering, which originally had been scheduled to take place a week ago, has become the focal point of an angry controversy that includes Congress, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Reserve Board.

Citicorp representatives have been meeting with the SEC this week to iron out differences of opinion on disclosure matters relating to the offering.

A Citicorp spokesman declined to comment on the target date for the offering. The bank holding company, which is the parent of First National City Bank, has consistently refused to make any statement about the offering since the controversy arose.

At issue is the question of whether such an offering would pull money needed for housing out of the nation's savings banks and savings and loan associations.

Citicorp has already agreed to modify the terms of the original proposal, which had called for floating securities that could be redeemed at six-month intervals beginning this December.

The Fed indicated last week that Citicorp had agreed to delay the first redemption date until June 1, 1975. At the same time, however, Citicorp extended the rate of interest on the securities from 9.75 percent from Nov. 30, 1974, to June 1, 1975.

The subsequent interest rate would be one percentage point above the average rate on three-month Treasury bills.

Meanwhile, Citicorp said yesterday its net operating earnings for the second quarter rose 25 percent from year-earlier levels.

Second Quarter
Revenue (millions)... 1974 1973
Profits (millions)... 1974 1973
Per Share (diluted)... 1974 1973

First Half
Revenue (millions)... 1974 1973
Profits (millions)... 1974 1973
Per Share (diluted)... 1974 1973

Second Quarter
Revenue (millions)... 1974 1973
Profits (millions)... 1974 1973
Per Share (diluted)... 1974 1973

First Half
Revenue (millions)... 1974 1973
Profits (millions)... 1974 1973
Per Share (diluted)... 1974 1973

Second Quarter
Revenue (millions)... 1974 1973
Profits (millions)... 1974 1973
Per Share (diluted)... 1974 1973

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Pan Am, TWA Losses Estimated

Pan American and Trans World Airlines are likely to lose slightly more than \$70 million each in calendar 1974, a Civil Aeronautics Board official has told the Senate aviation subcommittee. Robert Sherer, director of the CAB's bureau of economics, says his estimate is based on an analysis of forecasts made by an inter-agency group as a result of their visits to Pan Am and TWA earlier this year. "The board's analysis at this time showed a range in the low \$70 million each for Pan American and TWA as the likely losses for 1974," The CAB has recommended temporary operating subsidies for the two airlines to help offset large increases in fuel prices. The Department of Transportation opposes subsidies at this time, believing the airlines can meet the higher fuel prices through improved operations and flight and route consolidations in some cases.

Matsushita Offers Tape Duplicator

Matsushita Electric Industrial of Japan says it has developed a cartridge video tape duplicating system. The device enables a copy of a 30-minute tape to be made in less than three

minutes. The system is comprised of a master tape processor, priced at \$5 million yen (about \$17,400) and a printer priced at \$4.5 million yen. The system uses the contact printing process whereby master and slave tapes are wound tightly together onto one reel at high speed. A magnetic field is applied to the combined tape reel for one second and the individual tapes are then rewound onto separate reels. A master tape can be used for making at least 1,000 reproductions, Matsushita says.

Courtauld's Profit Hit by Blast

Courtauld expects that second-half profits will not be larger than those of the first half as a result of the recent explosion at its Fivborough plant and the effects of increased costs. Although no figures were given at the annual meeting, unaudited results for the first six months of the fiscal year will be "not too dissimilar from those of the second half of last year," the company notes. Lord Kearnson, chairman, says the Fivborough disaster will hurt Courtauld for some years. The plant supplied about 20 percent of the caprolactam needs in Britain for making nylon.

Company Reports

American Can			Kellogg			Paccar		
Second Quarter	1974	1973	Second Quarter	1974	1973	First Half	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	673.28	645.66	Revenue (millions)	248.8	204.97	Revenue (millions)	441.0	348.0
Profits (millions)	26.49	19.42	Profits (millions)	13.25	15.14	Profits (millions)	17.3	19.1
Per Share	1.46	1.05	Per Share	0.25	0.22	Per Share	2.10	2.31
First Half			First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,246.61	1,028.91	Revenue (millions)	455.29	417.26	Revenue (millions)	731.3	610.4
Profits (millions)	44.15	30.91	Profits (millions)	34.4	31.33	Profits (millions)	23.1	21.3
Per Share	2.41	1.66	Per Share	0.47	0.43	Per Share	0.65	0.60
CFC International			Libby-Owens-Ford			Nine Months		
Second Quarter	1974	1973	Second Quarter	1974	1973	Revenue (millions)	2,230.1	1,997.5
Revenue (millions)	631.8	436.2	Revenue (millions)	163.99	179.9	Profits (millions)	69.2	58.7
Profits (millions)	21.74	17.34	Profits (millions)	9.07	16.43	Per Share	1.95	1.68
Per Share	0.92	0.73	Per Share	0.70	1.37	(*) Indicated.		
First Half			First Half			Republic Steel		
Revenue (millions)	1,176.6	836.3	Revenue (millions)	320.2	355.5	Second Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)	39.01	32.75	Profits (millions)	15.3	35.10	Revenue (millions)	706.3	534.6
General Motors			Per Share	1.23	2.94	Profits (millions)	36.9	24.7
Second Quarter	1974	1973	Second Quarter	1974	1973	Per Share	2.28	1.53
Revenue (millions)	148.2	141.2	Revenue (millions)	316.4	279.2	First Half		
Profits (millions)	0.35	1.4	Profits (millions)	53.8	46.5	Revenue (millions)	1,291.8	1,042.1
Per Share	0.17	0.66	Per Share	0.71	0.62	Profits (millions)	58.4	45.2
First Half			First Half			Per Share	3.61	2.80
Revenue (millions)	297.3	272.3	Revenue (millions)	613.7	540.8	Teleadyne		
Profits (millions)	1.01	1.57	Profits (millions)	97.4	85.8	Second Quarter	1974	1973
Per Share	0.47	0.73	Per Share	1.21	1.15	Revenue (millions)	427.6	359.1
Georgia-Pacific Corp.			National Tea			Profits (millions)	15.98	14.79
Second Quarter	1974	1973	Second Quarter	1974	1973	Per Share	0.65	0.55
Revenue (millions)	670.7	589.3	Revenue (millions)	319.5	297.7	First Half		
Profits (millions)	69.8	50.5	Profits (millions)	1.96	4.77	Revenue (millions)	832.9	693.6
Per Share	1.08	0.82	First Half			Profits (millions)	35.91	29.22
First Half			Revenue (millions)	637.8	520.9	Per Share	1.46	1.08
Revenue (millions)	1,200.0	1,100.0	Profits (millions)	4.85	35.58	Xerox		
Profits (millions)	102.8	87.5	Northwest Industries			Second Quarter	1974	1973
Per Share	1.86	1.59	Second Quarter	1974	1973	Revenue (millions)	886.3	752.5
Ingersoll-Rand			Revenue (millions)	268.1	201.4	Profits (millions)	88.3	76.5
Second Quarter	1974	1973	Profits (millions)	21.4	15.4	Per Share	1.11	0.97
Revenue (millions)	334.2	280.8	Per Share	2.42	1.57	First Half		
Profits (millions)	36.46	21.79	Profits (millions)	1.18	0.83	Revenue (millions)	1,690.1	1,421.0
Per Share	1.52	1.29	First Half			Profits (millions)	167.3	146.3
Per Share (diluted)	1.46	1.26	Revenue (millions)	507.6	370.5	Per Share	2.11	1.85
First Half			Profits (millions)	25.97	28.71	All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.		
Revenue (millions)	631.1	532.2	Per Share	3.86	2.46			
Profits (millions)	40.0	24.0	Per Share (diluted)	1.97	1.43			
Per Share	2.71	2.25						

Stock Rally Pushes Dow Up 9 Points

Report on Economy
Cited for Upturn

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT).—Stocks rallied strongly on the New York Stock Exchange late trading today, overcoming a lag of four to five points in the Dow Jones Industrial average through most of the session. Brokers said some favorable U.S. economic news helped the market recovery.

The Dow average closed with a gain of 9 points to 784.7. Advancing issues led gainers about 780 to 535 at the close. Declines held a 7-to-5 edge through most of the session.

Volume totaled 11.32 million shares compared with 9.92 million yesterday. Brokers noted that the market began to recover following a report that the Commerce Department is expected to report tomorrow that the economy as measured by the gross national product pulled out of recession in the second quarter because of increased productivity and easing food and oil prices.

Also in the economic news, housing starts in June rose 8 percent from May, and the growth in personal income slowed a bit in June.

Raybestos-Manhattan gained 1 to 16 1/2, and Stone Container tacked on 1 1/4 to 11 1/4. Both reported that second-quarter net improved.

Pittston was down 1 1/8 to 29 3/4, and Eastern Gas & Fuel was 16 1/2, off 1 1/2. The Wall Street Journal reported "there are a number of solid reasons why four months before the deadline—people on both sides expect a strike by the nation's... organized coal miners, a strike that could cripple the U.S. economy."

Du Pont gained 1 1/4 to 151 1/4. The issue had been falling sharply since the company's report Monday of almost unchanged second-quarter net. Glamour stocks were among strong issues. Polaroid gained 3 1/4 to 32 1/8, IBM was 217 3/4, up 4, Eastman Kodak 96 3/4, ahead 2, Texas Instruments 91 1/2, up 1 1/2 and Avon Products 34 1/2, up 1 3/4.

Prices moved higher in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Ames index rose 0.78 to 77.73. Syntex rose 1 1/8 to 42 3/4, and Houston Oil & Minerals 1 3/8 to 16 1/8.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices (in local currencies)

Stock	Price
Amsterdam	150.20
Brussels	125.50
Frankfurt	125.50
London	125.50
Paris	125.50
Rome	125.50
Stockholm	125.50
Zurich	125.50

London

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Market Summary

July 17, 1974

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Most Active - American

Stock	Price
Amsterdam	150.20
Brussels	125.50
Frankfurt	125.50
London	125.50
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Stockholm	125.50
Zurich	125.50

Most Active - European

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Rome	125.50
Stockholm	125.50
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Highs and Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amsterdam	150.20	150.20
Brussels	125.50	125.50
Frankfurt	125.50	125.50
London	125.50	125.50
Paris	125.50	125.50
Rome	125.50	125.50
Stockholm	125.50	125.50
Zurich	125.50	125.50

Lot Trading in N.Y.

Stock	Price
Amsterdam	150.20
Brussels	125.50
Frankfurt	125.50
London	125.50
Paris	125.50
Rome	125.50
Stockholm	125.50
Zurich	125.50

Wednesday's

Stock	Price
Amsterdam	150.20
Brussels	125.50
Frankfurt	125.50
London	125.50
Paris	125.50
Rome	125.50
Stockholm	125.50
Zurich	125.50

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Baseball Players Now Hit With Their Fists, Too

MINNAPOLIS, Minn., July 17.—Boxing isn't dead. It's switched from the ring to the baseball diamond.

Latest frays took place at night.

At the corner—the mound—Minnesota's Ray Corbin, a 205-pounder from Iowa, was the aggressor.

At the other corner—the batter's box—Milwaukee's Bob Uecker, a 5-11, 165-pounder from Australia, was the aggressor.

Uecker had another advantage: the weight and height. Throwing the baseball and hitting Corbin's head, Uecker landed the seventh inning. Corbin's ground as the teams on the field. Several minutes later, Uecker was taken to a hospital for an overnight stay.

Uecker said, "It was a brush-off and nothing else, and I didn't go away. I had to get back out there and hit the ball. I know exactly where the ball was going to go, and I didn't want to go to the hospital. I was just trying to get the ball out of the plate. I hope that he's not injured."



Ray Corbin

"He has been hitting us very well, and I simply was trying to move him off the plate. I certainly hope he's not injured."

—Pitcher Ray Corbin.



Bob Coluccio

ton then hit a sacrifice fly off reliever Charlie Hough.

Giants 9, Mets 4

At San Francisco, two-run triples by Chris Arnold and Jerry Maddox highlighted a six-run fifth-inning rally that restored the Giants to a 9-4 victory over the New York Mets. Gary Matthews, who had two singles in the rally, led off the fifth with a single and Dave Kingman walked. Arnold's triple gave the Giants a 2-1 lead.

John Boccabella followed with the Giants' first sacrifice fly since June 16. Mike Phillips' two-out double and Chris Speier's walk preceded Maddox's triple. It was Maddox's first two RBI since June 16. Jerry Kossman was lifted after Bobby Bonds walked. Matthews then greeted reliever Bob Miller with a run-scoring single.

Padres 5, Phillies 4

At San Diego, Bobby Tolan's run-scoring single capped a four-run ninth-inning rally that restored three straight homers and boosted the Padres over Philadelphia, 5-4. The Padres tied the game on home runs by Nate Colbert, Willie McCovey and Dave Winfield.

Pirates 6, Astros 2

At Pittsburgh, Jim Rooker scattered eight hits and Ed Kirkpatrick drove in two runs with a bases-loaded single to key the Pirates' 6-2 victory over Houston. Kirkpatrick's two-run single off loser Larry Dierker came in the third inning when Pittsburgh scored four runs to erase a 2-1 deficit.

Reds 12, Cards 7

At St. Louis, a seven-run first inning gave Don Gullett and Cincinnati a 12-7 victory over St. Louis. Gullett, who had three hits and drove in three runs, pitched 6 2/3 innings and raised his won-loss record to 11-6. He has never lost in Busch Stadium, where he is a 4-0.

Cubs 7, Braves 2

At Atlanta, Billy Williams drove in two runs with a double and two singles to give the Chicago Cubs a 7-2 victory over the Braves. The Cubs jumped into a four-run lead with two runs in each of the first two innings and Williams was instrumental in both outbursts.

Expos 8, Dodgers 7

At Los Angeles, Willie Davis' fifth hit tied the game and Ken Singleton produced the game-winning run with a sacrifice fly, giving Montreal an 8-7 victory over the Dodgers. Davis singled home pinch-runner Boots Day and sent Larry Lints to third base. Singleton then hit a sacrifice fly off reliever Charlie Hough.

White Sox 6, Tigers 0

At Chicago, Dick Allen smashed a Mickey Lolich pitch 450 feet into the center field bullpen, to lift his major league leading home run total to 23 to help the White Sox to a 6-0 victory over Detroit. Jim Kaat pitched a two-hitter for Chicago to earn his 10th victory against six losses. It was his sixth straight victory.

Royals 5, Red Sox 4

At Kansas City, rookie Al Cowens bounced a two-run single up the middle in the sixth inning, providing the Royals with a 5-4 victory over Boston. Steve Busby, 18-8, allowed nine hits and notched his 13th complete game of the season.

Yankees 2, Rangers 0

At New York, right-hander Doc Medich limited Texas to five hits and Sandy Alomar and Bobby Murcer each drove in a run in the third inning to provide the Yankees with a 2-0 victory. Medich, who struck out eight and walked one in notching his fourth career shutout, was in trouble only once. The Rangers put runners on first and third in the seventh inning when Yankee catcher Thurman Munson dropped Jim Spencer's infield fly. But Medich struck out Tom Grieve to end the inning.

Angels 11, Indians 2

At Cleveland, Frank Tanana, who had not won a game since May 25, hurled two-hit shutout relief ball over the final six innings and Joe Leibold drove in four runs to spark California to an 11-2 victory over the Indians. Tanana, making his third relief appearance of the season after starting 20 games, took over for starter Ed Figueroa in the fourth.

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ON THE SHELF—Skiers near Munich, who can't wait for the arrival of snow, use shelves as skis and wooden sticks as poles as they navigate the grass by Isar River.

Zaire Fight Draws a Big Demand

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, July 17 (UPI).—If Zaire had a stadium with a seating capacity of 500,000 instead of 120,000, it would still be full for the Muhammad Ali-George Foreman fight on Sept. 24, even at 3 in the morning.

That's the word from Mandugu Bula, the 39-year-old organizer responsible for putting together and supervising Africa's first heavyweight title bout.

"We have more than 100,000 ticket demands already," Bula said here yesterday. "People in my country start already to put money aside for the fight. Oh, yes."

Tickets, being printed now in the United States to avoid the possibility of counterfeiting, are scaled from \$250 for 4,000 ring-side seats to \$10. Even with that top, the highest in boxing history, Bula said the 120,000-seat soccer stadium in the capital of Kinshasa would be sold out.

"We'll have another stadium with a big television screen to take care of the overflow," he added, puffing on a cigar given to him by Murray Goodman, an American promoter involved in the bout.

"A billion people are going to see this fight," said Goodman. "One billion. And that's a modest estimate. It's the first time they're using every satellite."

"There won't be a country in the world that won't have it," added Bula, a former director of press information for President Mobutu of Zaire.

Listening to the two men talk, the decision to stage the event in Zaire began sounding entirely logical. But Bula, in America for a two-week visit, isn't here to promote ticket sales. He's here looking for what he calls partners in the development of his country.

"It's a little country compared to yours," he said, "but it's four times bigger than France. We produce 60 per cent of the world's cobalt, 70 per cent of the industrial diamonds, 30 per cent of the copper. Also coffee."

Two sides met in Washington last Friday for seven hours, but only one hour was spent in direct negotiations between the players and management. So far, the fight is in the air.

The executive committee of the Management Council, headed by John Thompson, held a "work session" yesterday, one of a series of discussions it has conducted since the strike began July 1.

The committee also said it had decided to go ahead with the preseason schedule as originally planned, starting on Saturday, July 27, with the Hall of Fame game at Canton, Ohio, using rookies and free agents. United Press International said.

"We're reassessing," said Thompson. "The Players Association people have been meeting in Washington all weekend. I would hope they're doing the same thing we are and that they'd be ready to come to the table in a day or two."

So far the Bengals were the only team with a large contingent of seasoned players defying the strike. The latest to report to training camp were Jim Leavelle, linebacker, and Tim George, wide receiver.

Strike Too Costly

Meanwhile, Cincinnati's player representative, Pat Matson, a guard, said something would have to give soon in the strike because few players could afford a prolonged strike; maybe 5 per cent could.

Matson and nearly 20 players held their own camp at a weed-infested high school field. They said they would seek a better field.

The Eagle players couldn't work out anywhere after Thompson had told the club the only training site open to the players was the official facility, Widener College in Chester, Pa.

The decision angered Philadelphia's owner, Leonard Tose. "I don't know what the council has accomplished," he said. "It seems to me that, in effect, our players defied the union. The union told them don't go to practice. We should welcome this defiance."

tea, cocoa, rubber and quinine. And a lot of vegetables.

According to Bula, Zaire could feed all of Africa. If it cultivated only a third of its land.

In the meantime, Zaire, with 23 million citizens, will have a boxing spectacular for which each contestant has been guaranteed \$5 million.

"All is popular all over Africa," said Bula, "but now more than ever."

More Bengals Pass Pickets

NEW YORK, July 17 (UPI).—The National Football League Players Association received two more players yesterday in its strike against the owners.

One came when two more Cincinnati players reported to training camp at Wilmington, Ohio, bringing to 14 the number of experienced Bengals who had defied the union. It was the biggest defection among the 26 clubs.

The other came when Philadelphia's established players attempted to arrange practices at the team's home field in Veterans Stadium. The NFL Management Council, representing the owners, told the Eagles to close the park to the players until the strike was settled.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for James Seasholtz, the federal mediator in Washington, said he expected a renewal of negotiations soon.

Little Progress

Two sides met in Washington last Friday for seven hours, but only one hour was spent in direct negotiations between the players and management. So far, the fight is in the air.

The executive committee of the Management Council, headed by John Thompson, held a "work session" yesterday, one of a series of discussions it has conducted since the strike began July 1.

The committee also said it had decided to go ahead with the preseason schedule as originally planned, starting on Saturday, July 27, with the Hall of Fame game at Canton, Ohio, using rookies and free agents. United Press International said.

"We're reassessing," said Thompson. "The Players Association people have been meeting in Washington all weekend. I would hope they're doing the same thing we are and that they'd be ready to come to the table in a day or two."

So far the Bengals were the only team with a large contingent of seasoned players defying the strike. The latest to report to training camp were Jim Leavelle, linebacker, and Tim George, wide receiver.

Strike Too Costly

Meanwhile, Cincinnati's player representative, Pat Matson, a guard, said something would have to give soon in the strike because few players could afford a prolonged strike; maybe 5 per cent could.

Matson and nearly 20 players held their own camp at a weed-infested high school field. They said they would seek a better field.

The Eagle players couldn't work out anywhere after Thompson had told the club the only training site open to the players was the official facility, Widener College in Chester, Pa.

The decision angered Philadelphia's owner, Leonard Tose. "I don't know what the council has accomplished," he said. "It seems to me that, in effect, our players defied the union. The union told them don't go to practice. We should welcome this defiance."

er was all right. I heard John Briggs and some of our other players in heated conversation, and all of a sudden lights broke out all over the field. Quilici and I eventually ended up on the ground together. I guess we were just intent on keeping each other out of the fight.

"As for Corbin, the best thing I can say is: 'There aren't many pitchers who would intentionally throw at a batter. As far as the entire occasion goes, I would rather not discuss it any further, and I just hope that Coluccio is okay.'"

There was a fight last weekend between the Cincinnati Reds and Pittsburgh Pirates, and trash-talk pitched led to several scuffles around the majors last week.

A's 4, Orioles 3

At Baltimore, Rolfe Fingers rushed to the rescue of roommate Ken Holtzman, and Oakland handed the Orioles their fifth defeat in six games, 4-3. The Orioles packed all their scoring into the eighth inning, finally closing their left-handed tormentor, Holtzman. The score was 4-3 with only one out and a runner was on second base. Fingers struck out Earl Williams. Then third baseman Sal Bando, the A's

team captain, threw away Don Baylor's grounder, an error that let in the third Baltimore run and positioned the tying run on second base. The batter was Brooks Robinson.

He fanned and so did two of the three pinch-hitters the Orioles sent against Fingers in the last inning.

Angels 11, Indians 2

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White Sox 6, Tigers 0

At Chicago, Dick Allen smashed a Mickey Lolich pitch 450 feet into the center field bullpen, to lift his major league leading home run total to 23 to help the White Sox to a 6-0 victory over Detroit. Jim Kaat pitched a two-hitter for Chicago to earn his 10th victory against six losses. It was his sixth straight victory.

Royals 5, Red Sox 4

At Kansas City, rookie Al Cowens bounced a two-run single up the middle in the sixth inning, providing the Royals with a 5-4 victory over Boston. Steve Busby, 18-8, allowed nine hits and notched his 13th complete game of the season.

Yankees 2, Rangers 0

At New York, right-hander Doc Medich limited Texas to five hits and Sandy Alomar and Bobby Murcer each drove in a run in the third inning to provide the Yankees with a 2-0 victory. Medich, who struck out eight and walked one in notching his fourth career shutout, was in trouble only once. The Rangers put runners on first and third in the seventh inning when Yankee catcher Thurman Munson dropped Jim Spencer's infield fly. But Medich struck out Tom Grieve to end the inning.

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Tributes Pour In for a 'Friend'—Late Dizzy Dean

ST. LOUIS, July 17 (UPI).—One of the stars of the 1934 St. Louis Cardinals' Gashouse Gang, outfielder Joe Medwick, today rekindled Dizzy Dean, who died today, as "a very fine friend."

Medwick, a fellow Hall of Famer with Dean, starred in the 1934 World Series, which the Cardinals won.

Dean, 36, died of a heart attack after a long illness.

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